

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1928.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1864.

PRICE  
**THREEPENCE.**  
Stamped Edition, 4d.

## MATRICULATION EXAMINATION of the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The subjects of study in Professor Malden's Junior Class of GREEK, Professor Seeley's Junior Class of LATIN, Professor Cassell's Class of FRENCH, and Professor Heilmann's Class of GERMAN, in the Queen's College, 13th and 14th of October, will be respectively: The Odyssey, Book I. Latin, Book XXI.; Boileau's *Lucretius*; Archenholz's "History of the Seven Years' War," Fees for Greek and Latin, each 3d.; French and German, each, Morning Class, 2d.; Evening Class, 1d. 11s. 6d.

The full part of Professor Williamson's course of CHEMISTRY will include those parts of Chemistry which are required for the examination. See 32.

A College Fee of Five Shillings will be payable for each Morning Class by Students not attending the General Classes of the College.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of the College.

JOHN ROBERT SEELEY, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

University College, London.

September 25, 1864.

## KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A Course of LECTURES on this Subject will be delivered during the present Term, by Professor HUGHES, F.R.G.S., on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, at Two o'clock, beginning October 12. Fee for the Course, 1l. 1s.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

## KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—MINERALOGY.

Professor TENNANT will deliver two COURSES during the ensuing Season, viz.:—

On WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 9 o'clock.

Fee 2s. 2d., beginning October 7.

On MONDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. Fee 1l. 1s. 6d., beginning October 13.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

## KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—GERMAN LITERATURE.

Professor BUCHHEIM, Ph.D., will begin his EVENING COURSE for the ensuing Winter, with an Introductory Lecture on the Origin and Progress of Literary History, on TUESDAY, October 11, at 7 P.M.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

## EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HALL.—TO BE OPENED on 1st NOVEMBER 1864, under the direction of the Council.

WILLIAM STIRLING, Esq. M.P., of Keir, Chairman of the Council.

Warden.—The Rev. D. F. SANDFORD, who will be assisted by a number of Tutors.

The Council has engaged Temporary Premises at No. 11, Oxon-square, for a limited number of Students of the University, who will be provided with a Home and Tutorial assistance during the ensuing Session, on moderate terms.

A Prospectus for information to the Hall should be accompanied by information as to the character of the Hall, to be addressed to the Warden, or to the Secretary, Mr. W. J. Maclellan, No. 7, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

## UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

The SESSION will commence on TUESDAY, 1st November, 1864. All PAPERS to the STUDENTS will be delivered by Principal Sir DAVID BREWSTER, on MONDAY, November 1, at Two o'clock.

Full details as to Classes, Examinations, Degrees, &c. in the Faculties of Arts, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, together with a List of the Graduate Classes, will be given in the Edinburgh University Calendar, 1864-65, published by Messrs. Maclellan & Stewart, South Bridge, Edinburgh, price 2s. 6d., per post, 2s. 10d.

By authority of the Senatus,

ALEX. SMITH, Sec. to the University.

September, 1864.

## MANCHESTER NEW COLLEGE, in Connection with the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, and UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON-SQUARE, LONDON.

PROFESSORS.

Rev. JOHN JAMES TAYLER, B.A., Principal and Professor of Biblical and Historical Theology, with the Truths and Evidence of Christianity.

Rev. JAMES MARTEINAU, Professor of Mental, Moral and Religious Philosophy.

RUSSELL MARTEINAU, Esq., M.A., Lecturer on the Hebrew Language and Literature.

The COLLEGE SESSION commences on MONDAY, the 10th of October.

The OPENING ADDRESS will be delivered in the Hall, at 4 P.M. on that day, by RUSSELL MARTEINAU, Esq., M.A., Lecturer on the Hebrew Language and Literature, and is open to the Public.

All or any of the classes may be attended by the public on payment of a regular fee. Payment may be obtained by letter from the College Library at University Hall, or either of the Secretaries. The hours of Lectures will be fixed, and may be learnt after the Session has commenced.

R. D. DARBISHIRE, B.A.,

21, Brown-street, Manchester, Secretaries.

CHARLES BEARD, B.A.,

Geo. Cross, near Manchester,

Manchester, September, 1864.

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In consequence of the death of the late Mistress, WANTED for the ALNWICK CORPORATION GRAMMAR SCHOOL, a FEMALE TEACHER, whose chief duties will be to teach Sewing, Knitting, Fancy Needwork, Drawing. She must also be competent to give Instruction in French, and other branches of English Education. Salary 60s. per annum. The Duties to be entered upon immediately.—Applications and Testimonials may be sent to Mr. JAMES ARCHOLD, Clerk to the Corporation, not later than the 16th October next.

Borough of Alnwick, 25th Sept. 1864.

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The HALL will OPEN for the Session in OCTOBER NEXT, at the same time as University College.

For particulars apply to the Honorary Secretary, or the Principal.

HENRY P. COBB, Hon. Sec.

September, 1864.

## QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

SESSION 1864-5.

## FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The Matriculation Examinations in the Faculty of Medicine will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, the 15th of October.

Additional Matriculation Examinations will be held on the 24th of November.

## SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

In the Faculty of Medicine Eight Junior Scholarships of the value of 50s. each, Six Exhibitions of the value of 10s. each, and Two Exhibitions of the value of 18s. each, are appropriated as follows:—Two Scholarships and Two 10s. Exhibitions to Students of the first, second, and third years respectively. Two of the Scholarships and One 18s. Exhibition are appropriated to Students of the fourth year.

The Examinations for Scholarships and Exhibitions will COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 24th of October, and be proceeded with as laid down in the Prospectus.

In addition to the Scholarships and Exhibitions above mentioned, Prizes will be awarded by each Professor at the close of the Session.

Scholars are exempted from the payment of a moiety of the Class Fees.

## HOSPITAL PUPILS.

Two Resident Pupils in the County Infirmary will be appointed by Examination at the Commencement of the Session.

Further information may be had on application to the Registrar, from whom copies of the Prospectus may be obtained.

By order of the President,

WILLIAM LUPTON, M.A. Registrar.

21st September, 1864.

## KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE, ISLE OF MAN.

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The INAUGURAL LECTURE will be delivered by L. B.  
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The Classes will BEGIN on THURSDAY, October 13.

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6 p.m.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON MATRICU-  
LATION, January, 1865; and Cambridge Local Examina-  
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LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1864.

## LITERATURE

*Danske Romaner, hundrede og ti. Samlede og udgivne af Christian Winther.* (Copenhagen, Reitzel.)

*Nordens Guder.* Et Episk Digt af Adam Oehlenschläger. (Copenhagen, The Society for publishing Oehlenschläger's Works.)

It is a region lying close upon the borders of a sea whose white breakers roll northward till they turn to ice near the pole; a flat, low-lying shore, behind which are landscapes green and quiet. The waves moan, the clouds gather, Odin rides by on the wings of the wind, and a flash of lightning shows Hermod flying from Valhal with a message to the nether-spirits. The elements roar, and the old deities live again as in Mythology's morning. Then the tempest vanishes, and a softer spirit steals upon the scene. The sea lies calm and still, murmuring in a low voice; the shore and landscape wear the sunshine that pours upon them in a golden shower. You hear a sweet voice singing; it is yonder mermaid, combing out her yellow hair, smiling freshly, and luring love-sick youths to their destruction. The fisher, mending his line beside his hut, heeds her not; for has he not just caught a fish who is an enchanted prince, and who has promised unbounded riches for being reconsigned to the sea? Close by the rocks, a little maiden wanders dreamily: let her beware, for hard by lurks a beautiful merman, ready to lure her with soft speeches to his home under the water. All is peaceful, sunny, still; so sweet, you would never dream the spirits of the earth, water, and air were so wicked. But hark! a roar as of thunder breaks from yonder great cavern, wherein lies a dragon huge and terrible, whose food is human flesh, and whose lair is strewn with human bones. Fortunately, there is approaching a bold knight, clad in glittering armour, who will speedily put an end to the pranks of the scaly monster. Leave the seashore and walk inland: every flower, every leaf, is peopled with tiny people, such as haunted the immemorial wood near Athens, where love-sick Titania lisped languidly in the ass's ears of Bally Bottom. Climb this little eminence, and you will ere long find yourselves among new faces. Who are these who come dancing down so wildly, with robes that flash white in the wind, and feet that scarcely brush the dew from the tips of the flowers? They are the elf-girls, or maids of the mountain—terrible in the eyes of little children, and fascinating to the wanderer who halts too lazily upon his way. And what, you ask, is this wondrous region in which you have thus been wandering? It is the land of Danish romance, and is just what Oehlenschläger, Andersen, and the rest have made it.

In power of picturing the grand huge figures of the old gods, and of entering heartily into the spirit of the extinct mythology, Oehlenschläger, who heads the list of Danish poets, is unquestionably the greatest master. He has done for the Scandinavian myths what Keats has done for the Greek,—imbuing them with a music and a beauty which they never possessed before. He has treated them again and again in his own fashion; but in one "epic poem," so called, he has exhausted the whole range of the mythology. 'The Gods of the North' (*Nordens Guder*) is the name given to a series of poems, in all moods and measures, wherein the beauty of Ydun, the magic music of Bragi, the witching voluptuousness of Freia, the strength of Thor, and the cunning artifices of Loki, are

celebrated in turn. No attempt is made to put modern interpretations upon the stories thus told—to wring tentative suggestions out of darkly-involved traditions. The narrative is strictly epic—as straightforward and coherent as the Iliad, if we may compare a peristyle to a parthenon; it is bold, with a simplicity closely approaching the good old art of scholarly reticence, and, indeed, reminding us not unfrequently of the charming parsimony of classical treatment. The great central interest of the tale is the loss of Miölnir, Thor's mighty hammer, and the plotting and counter-plotting of Loki the mischief-maker; but everywhere we come upon such fine phrases as Keats would have brooded over with the rapture of a lover. Some of Oehlenschläger's expressions, indeed, are singularly beautiful; when he uses metaphor, he uses it strongly and successfully. In his poem on Shakspeare, for instance, he alludes thus to Desdemona:

Der dreebte Moren sin Viv til Spee,  
Saa hvid og uskyldig son Nattens Sne;

which we have thus freely paraphrased:—

The gentle lady, murdered by the Moor,  
Melteth—like snow upon the breast of Night!

Expressions of this sort are the ornaments of poetry: though very pretty in themselves, they are lost in a bad setting. Fortunately, long practice as a dramatist taught Oehlenschläger the fatality of overloading a true text with prettinesses; and so he seldom leaves the business in hand to go flower-picking. At times he rises into a massive strength and power which grip one like the fingers of Achilles, while the tempest roars by and over the listener, and the voices from Valhalla wail. So in the following, rendered as faithfully as possible from the original:—

## THE DEATH OF HAKON JARL (HAKON JARLS DÖD).

The night-clouds gather thick and fast,  
The silver stars gleam pale,  
Forth from the gates of heaven the blast  
Sweeps down with howl and wail.  
Along the sacred groves the wild wind groans  
Over the sleeping gods and pillar'd stones.  
"We sink! we die!"  
The old gods cry;  
While the wind whistles, with a breath of ice,  
O'er whitening bones and blood of sacrifice.  
The Gothic columns glimmer red  
Under the ghostly moon,  
The columns tremble, for the Dead  
Dance round to dirge tune.  
Thro' the blue pane beheld a moonbeam falter  
Kindling the Crucifix upon the Altar:  
"White Christ divine,  
Victory is thine!"  
Soon shall the wondrous northern zone fall down,  
And bind thy temples like thy thorny crown."

On Norway's shore King Olaf lands,  
With shaven monk that bear  
The Cross aloft; with folded hands,  
They kneel in holy prayer.  
Lo! far and wide the wind the tiding bears,  
But mighty Hakon still denies and dares;  
Christ he gainsays,  
To Odin prays—  
"Our fathers' gods!" he to his host doth cry—  
But Olaf smites with lightning, and they fly.  
Loud crows the cock at dead of night,  
While Hakon slays his son;  
He waves aloft his dagger bright  
When the bloody deed is done.  
Then kneeling, "Christ," he cries, "thou pale white  
King!"  
Hark! not our gods, but take my offering!  
Forsake the land.  
Where tall they stand!"  
The screech-owl flaps its wings on Rota's breast,  
And joins its shrieking to the wild request.

In spite of much of the beauty having evaporated in translation, no one will deny that this opening is powerfully dramatic and most impressive. The first glimpse of the sacred grove, already darkening in the shadow of the new dispensation, and stained with the blood of ignorance and superstition, is as fine as anything can well be; and nothing could be better than the notion that Hakon should try to propitiate the new Deity by offering to him

the very abomination which smelt so savoury in the nostrils of Odin. All is vain, however. The banners of the Cross pass triumphantly from valley to valley, and Hakon, with a price upon his head, is hunted from cave to cave like a wild beast. At last, accompanied by Karker his freedman, who has secretly been converted to Christianity, he takes refuge in a great cavern. There the two sit dumb: Hakon, pale as death, with his face in his hands, and Karker glaring at him through the darkness with eyes of murder. Then, at midnight, worn-out Hakon has a vision of Hermod, the messenger of the gods: the *Hermes*, so to speak, of Scandinavian mythology:—

The darkness murmurs: Hermod stands  
Before Earl Hakon's eye:  
"The gods have blest thy mighty hands!  
Smite, Hakon, hip and thigh!  
Shall yonder murderous rover, black and bold,  
To Freia's eyes bring tears of liquid gold?  
Up! up! and smite  
The slave in fight!  
Stain with his blood our altars old, and I  
Promise you place among us when you die."

So speaks the shade and vanishes;  
Karker upspringeth now:  
"Christ Jesus smiling came," he saith,  
"And touch'd his bleeding brow!"  
"Aye! the Thunder, slave!" Earl Hakon cries,  
"What evil terror glitters in thine eyes?  
Wouldst thou betray  
Thy master!"—"Nay,"  
The affrighted Thrall replies with bloodless cheek;  
And Hakon sinks to slumber, worn and weak.  
While darker grows Thrall Karker's mood,  
Hakon smiles unaware:—  
"Why does he seem to swim in blood  
While sleeping darkly there?  
He is an enemy to Fatherland,  
In whose bas blood 'twere good to dip one's hand!  
Be swift! be bold!  
Earn Ola's gold!"—  
The wretch across the darkness swiftly creeps,  
And cuts the throat of Hakon while he sleeps.

But the assassin very speedily reaps the reward of his villainy. The alarm is given, the armed men of Olaf flock into the cave, and Karker is the first to fall beneath their halberds. Olaf looks upon the dead Hakon with a sad smile. "Their mightiest leader fallen!" he murmurs. "The reign of the false gods is indeed ended." The kernel of this narrative is, as everybody knows, historical truth. On the same subject, Oehlenschläger has built up a fine play. The American poet, Prof. Longfellow, has made King Olaf the central figure in a recent performance—the 'Saga of King Olaf.' This 'Saga' is about as good as patient imitation could make it: it is a tinkling cymbal copying the thunder, and succeeding in producing harmonious sounds, broken by spasms of evangelical misanthropy. But really Mr. Longfellow is so mild and good, and looks so pitiful while (as Hazlitt expresses it) he "stands shivering on the brink of beauty," that we have not the heart to find fault with him. Rather let us suggest a query whether these Scandinavian myths are fit subjects for English poetry. They lack the luxurious sweetness, chastened by underlying intellectuality, of the Greek mythology—a mythology capable of interpretations so various that it can never be wholly exhausted in literature. The Northern gods are clumsy fellows. There is Thor, now, a great, strong, unwieldy, stupid rascal, with none of the strong individuality possessed by his Southern kinsman, Vulcan. Odin is a vague nothing, without even the spirit to be a tyrant, like Jupiter; and as for the rest, from Frigga, the mother, down to Ægir, the god of the sea, they are a lazy, slumbrous set, wrapt up in gloomy blankets, which they dare not remove on account of the coldness of the climate. It is significant, too, that they would all wither away if it were not for the beautiful Ydun, whose duty it is constantly to supply them with apples from the holy tree, and who says herself, in 'Egirs Gave,'—

Blev af disse Ebler smaa  
Krystet ei en Drik,  
Falmest Odins Lokker graas,  
Sluktes Freias Blik;

that is to say, if the juice of her apples was not continually sipped, the locks of Odin would grow grey, and even the lovely face of Freia (the Scandinavian Venus) grow dim as a housewife's sampler. Let us not be too severe, however, on these phantoms of a bygone superstition, barbarous as were the rites with which they were worshipped. Fire and sword, the argument used by Olaf, (who, be his opinions what they might, was a bloody-minded and cruel fanatic) did not destroy them all at once. We have heard it confidently asserted that even now there exist, in the wilds of Norway, rude men who believe in the old gods; and those old gods, though their religious influence has passed away, are still a vital and an interesting portion of Danish romance.

Since one specimen is frequently as good as a dozen, we shall not trouble the reader with any more samples of the poems in which the old gods appear as actors, and which are permeated by the spirit of old Norse superstitions. In this kind of writing, as in others, Oehlenschläger, as we have stated, is the master. But at a time when so much public interest is vested in Denmark, it may be amusing to see what sort of writing is most liked among the Danes; and poetic fiction, if the term be suitable, so abounds in Denmark that it must be popular. Your Dane is not a highly imaginative man; but when he has done with the office and the Bourse, he likes to go home, toast his toes at a comfortable fire, listen to gentle songs of the affections, and see queer supernatural faces blinking and dancing in the coal.

Herr Andersen, king of the minnows or little folk, is well known in England: his writings are loved by thousands of tiny people, whose laughter rings and whose tears flow at every true magician's bidding. He is the Santa Claus of the singers. Himself unseen, he sweeps quietly down the chimneys of our English home, puts bonnie dreams into the little golden heads asleep, and freshens the cheek with his healthy kiss. Well may the worthy citizens of Copenhagen cry "God bless Hans Christian Andersen," and watch him with a gratitude which paternal and maternal love has spiritualized into religion. To full-grown readers, and notably to our Blougrams and our Gigadibs, Andersen is but a pigmy—the writer of infinitesimal *pretty* things, the warbler of dulcet tweedledum and tweedledee; but this is a mistaken view. Intellectually speaking, he is not a giant; his heavy philosophers came to grief, we know, in the "At være og ikke at være,"—that singular paraphrase of the beginning of Hamlet's famous soliloquy. But better be monarch of Lilliputians than hewer of wood and drawer of water to the Titans. As a writer for children, Andersen is positively without an equal. His successes in that direction are, however, too well known to need more than passing mention here. Rather let us turn to his 'Samlede Digte,' a collection of lyric poems, dedicated to his friend, Oehlenschläger. Here all sorts of innocent subjects are nicely treated, to the delight of the homely Danish public; but as a sample of quality, we quote 'Wonderful Dreams'—a humorous poem, strongly reminding an Englishman of Heywood's interlude, 'The Four P's,' wherein there is a contest which shall tell the greatest fib. For brevity's sake, we suppress some of the less important lines of the original.—

All in our town is still repose,  
The grey of morning glimmering grows,  
Nor dog nor cat puts out its head,  
The watchman his "Good night" has said,

And shivering crept away to bed,—  
When workmen three go briskly by,  
Wandering forth in company,  
With oilskin hats and jackets soiled,—  
Raiment well-season'd while they toiled;  
But all are glad as glad can be,  
Because their limbs are stout and free:  
A Smith, a Tailor, and a Baker,  
Each sworn to be a fortune-maker.

Behind them, now, the city's spires  
Gleam moistly in the sun's first fires;  
And now, all mute and living things  
Receive the wanderers like kings:  
Gay country pageants meet their gazes,  
An arch of pride the forest raises,  
No cannon sound, no trumpets ring,  
But—sweeter far!—the wood-birds sing.  
All is so sweet, the sight, the sound,  
Their hearts in ecstasy are drowned;  
They leap and fling their hats on high,  
And "Many thanks!" they gaily cry.

But as they wander on they meet  
A lady beautiful and sweet;  
Green-kirtled are her limbs of snow,  
Bright pinions from her shoulders grow;  
She bears aloft a golden horn,  
Brimming with flowers and fruit and corn;  
And "Fortune" is her name on earth.  
Saluting, with a smile of mirth,  
Our workmen, then the lady fair  
Gives them an Apple red and rare,  
Sweet-scented as her own soft breath—  
Then waves her wings, and vanisheth.

Her gift the workmen gladly see,  
But—plague upon it!—they are three!  
And to divide the Apple were to  
Lose all the fortune it is heir to.  
They think and think, and rack their brains,  
But the dilemma still remains.  
At last the Tailor with a shout  
This proposition moutheth out:  
That all the three in that green place  
Shall lie them down and sleep a space;  
The Apple's owner shall be he  
Whose dream most wonderful shall be.  
Consenting, down the workmen lie.  
Two sunny hours go swiftly by:  
At last awakes each working lad—  
Now for the dreams that they have had!

The Smith in stentor accents cries,  
"Mine is the prize! mine is the prize!  
In wondrous vision it beheld!  
I found myself below—in Hell!  
It was a smithy, puffing, glowing,  
With Devils coming, Devils going,  
Huge, noisy, brightly lit, I trow!—  
And not enough to roast a cow!"—&c.  
"Humph!" says the Tailor. "To pine  
My dream more wondrous was than thine:  
I thought myself a midgeleg tiny,  
With little winglets thin and shiny,  
And I without a warning given,  
Was in the sunshine swept to Heaven.  
It was so great, it was so small,  
It was a wondrous Tailor's Hall,  
Where little Angels ranged were seen,  
Who to the Tailor ne'er had been!"—&c.

At last the Baker speaks; says he:  
"The fruit, I know, belongs to me;  
For, mates, tho' you to sleep did fall,  
I neither slept nor dreamt at all.  
But as I lay with half-closed eyes  
I saw you both, to my surprise,  
Take your departure from your bed,  
One up, one down, as you have said.  
Then thus I argued: all men say  
He never more can get away  
Who once thro' Hell's black portal goes;  
And he who, leaving earthly woes,  
Once reacheth Heaven, would be an ass  
If back to earth he sought to pass.  
Thus, naturally, you will own,  
I thought the Apple mine alone:  
I ate it, therefore, truly glad of it!—  
And a most toothy meal I had of it!"

The above is not much weaker than the original, and it is just the sort of thing which Gay or Goldsmith might have written, and which Swift would have appreciated. It is one of those trifles, in short, in which Danish literature abounds—a gossamer which, though light as air, shows how the wind blows. The Danish poets like this sort of trifling, and are encouraged so to do by the public at large. With all its puerilities, it is healthy—healthier, perhaps, than all the cold Germanisms of would-be Goethes. Danish humour, we fancy, is fairly represented by the light touches of Hans Andersen. It is a humour which delights in detail and practical joking, and which ever avoids the sin of Scotch "wut"—that of plunging into what Sydney Smith called the "aibstract." Thus, its points are unmistakable. Nothing resembles Danish humour so much as

the right way of telling a story to children. There must be no wandering, no prevaricating; everything must be clear, concise, realizable; and the smile on the face must cast a sunshine over all. In fact, the good Danes seem to like to be treated like children: they really enjoy their literary sugar-plums, and praise the confectioner. They are simple, gentle, fresh, hearty, yet stubborn withal, and they never forget their school days.

Among the Danish romances there abound lyrics of great sweetness and beauty, very similar to the productions of a similar character so popular in modern Germany. Here is one of them, 'The Sunken Town,' by F. L. Höedt:—

Where the sea is smiling  
So peacefully,  
There stood a city  
In days gone by;  
But the green earth open'd  
To make a grave,  
And the city slumbers  
Beneath the wave.  
Where Life and Beauty  
Dwelt long ago,  
The oozy rushes  
And seaweeds grow;  
The men that dwelt there  
In days of yore,  
Now hear not, see not—  
They are no more.  
But go at gloaming  
To the ocean's side,  
And hearken, hearken,  
To the lisping tide,—  
And a faint sweet music  
Will float to thee,  
Like church-bells chiming  
Across the sea.  
t is the olden,  
The sunken Town,  
Which faintly chimeth,  
Far fathoms down;  
As the sea-breeze wanders  
So softly by,  
The sweet notes tremble,  
And moan,—and die.  
—Where now is moorland  
Bespeck'd with gold,  
Where the deep fog thickens  
And gather cold,  
Of old there blossom'd,  
Divinely free,  
A flowery kingdom  
Of Poesy.  
A wondrous kingdom  
Of mild delight,  
'Neath a heaven spotted  
With dream-clouds white,  
A land of roses,  
With larks above,  
Of bowers made balmy  
By the breath of Love.  
Each gift of beauty  
The earth can bring,  
Each tone, each odour,  
Each precious thing,  
Each lovely impulse  
Such joys impart,  
Seem'd made eternal  
By the might of Art.  
But now!—the moorland  
Bespeck'd with gold,  
The fog that thickens  
And gather cold!  
The wondrous kingdom  
Of days of yore,  
Now hears not, sees not—  
And is no more.  
But hast thou wholly  
In sin and strife  
Forgot for ever  
Thy Childhood's Life?  
Have pain and darkness  
And want obscure,  
Destroyed all yearnings  
To what is pure?  
Hark, when above thee  
A summer night,  
Gleams starry, stilly,  
With quiet light,—  
And a faint sweet music  
Will float to thee,  
Like church-bells chiming  
Across the sea.  
It is the life  
That once has been,  
Which sweetly chimeth,  
Itself unseen;  
As the sea-breeze wanders  
So faintly by,  
The sweet sounds tremble,  
And moan, and die!

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But we are dining on *entremets*, and almost forgetting the principal joints. A paper on Danish Romaunts without a dragon, or a mermaid, or a fairy, is as incomplete as Trimachio's feast in Petronius would have been without the ingenious enormities. Andersen, Ewald, Heiberg, Ingemann, Staffeld, and a score of others, have depicted the "good people," fairy and fishy, in a thousand different lights and shades, and always to the popular delight. Let us select a somewhat extraordinary narrative, by Emil Aarestrup, and called "Havfruen." It not only shows the popular detestation for the finny ladies felt by such fellows as the Fisher, whom we find first catching his mermaid and preparing to kill it; but it is interesting as proving that even ladies who do not wear crinoline can be grateful. The finale is as happy as that of Wilson's "Watty and Meg":

## THE MERMAID.

"O Fisher, standing by thy wherry,  
Wherefore thy knife so fiercely whet?  
What fishes from the depths of ocean  
Hast won by power of line and net?"

"Ah, never Fish is here, young madam,  
And nothing fit for pot or dish;  
But peep into my net, and merely  
Behold a Serpent, if you wish!"

My helm and rudder, for the last time,  
The witch has broken wantonly,  
But long ago she dragg'd my brother  
Down to the bottom of the sea.

And there she lingers, gasping, bleeding,  
Done with her cruel prank and jest,—  
And thus I plunge, to end her sining,  
My fatal knife into her breast!"

"Hold, hold, thou villain! for she liveth,  
Panting with snowy bosom bare!  
And mark, how pitously the water  
Is moaning thro' her sea-green hair!

Her ivry arms and gleaming shoulders  
Bleeding already from thy knife,  
Pallid upon the strand she trembles,  
And quickly yieldeth up her life.

Come, man! I am thy Master's Lady!  
Push out thy wherry from the shore,  
And quickly—for the tempest gathers—  
Grapse in either hand an oar.

Come! and the ocean's hapless daughter  
We twain will take across the foam,  
And bear her till in deeper water  
We sink her to her weedy home!"

Over the billows rowed the Fisher,  
And blacker grew the sea the while,  
Stormier grew the clouds of heaven  
Casting their shade on sea and isle.

Back unto land they row'd in safety;  
But now, within her castle gates,  
The Lady, trembling for her husband,  
Who wanders out on Ocean, waits.

The darkness came. The tempest gathered,  
And thunder mutter'd loud and deep;  
Murmur'd a voice in Thora's chamber  
"Thora, my Thora, dost thou sleep?"

"Ah, is it thou, my love, my Erik?  
Or awfully upon my rest  
Breaketh a voice that is not human?—  
If thou be Erik, to my breast!"

"No spectre, wife, comes thus at midnight  
To the sweet chamber where you lie,  
Lit by the slowly dying lamp-light—  
Thora, my Thora—it is I!"

"Ha! from the clay-chill dead thou comest!  
Thy garments drip, thy touch is cold!  
But still I love thee, dead or living,  
And here are kisses twentyfold."

"Well may my hands be icy-cold, wife,  
Well may my face be chill and white,—  
But here my living heart is throbbing  
Freshly as on our bridal night.

To-night the fury of the tempest  
Drove us upon the rocky strand,  
And I and mine sprang into ocean,  
Thinking full soon to swim to land.

But high and strong the storm-tost ocean  
Threw up in foam the groaning wave;  
Farewell! I gasped amid the tempest,  
Seeming to look upon my grave.

Dead faces in my vision floated,  
And Thora dear, I thought of you,  
What time my arms dropt spent beside me,  
Stiffen'd with swimming, cold and blue.

But lo! there gript me round the bosom  
Two hands that white as crystal shone,  
Two bloody arms my head uplifted,  
And held me up, and pushed me on,

Then, by the faint cold gleam of heaven,  
I saw a mermaid's breast beneath,  
And thro' the blackness of the waters  
The glimmering of her pearly teeth.

I saw her coldly glist'ning shoulder,  
Her face that glimmer'd strangely sweet—  
Her hands relaxed not, till with rapture  
I felt the ground beneath my feet.

Come! now forget be storm and terror!"  
He quench'd the lamp's uncertain glare,  
Pale Thora clasped him, and the tempest  
Moved further off from that glad pair!

—This, to paraphrase the expression of Chaucer, is a "very perfect, gentle" ballad,—a straightforward though extraordinary story well strung together. It is one of a legion. Our quotations must cease here; on some future occasion we may endeavour to pick up a few more sea-shells on the homely, though weather-beaten, shores of Danish literature.

*Sussex Archeological Collections, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County.* Published by the Sussex Archeological Society. Vol. XVI. (Lewes, Bacon.)

Of the two papers which are included in this volume the most important, and perhaps the most interesting, is that contributed by Mr. Figg. It is illustrative of the sufferings of the Quakers in the ancient town of Lewes, where they first appeared in the year 1655. At that time, the sect founded by the young Leicestershire shoemaker's apprentice, George Fox, had rooted itself; had been torn up, and had again taken root in various parts of the country. The solitary Drayton boy had pondered over the recommendation of the Warwickshire priest, from whom he had sought counsel,—namely, that "he should take to smoking and singing psalms"; and he had shaken his head at the advice of another church dignitary,—to "bleed and take physic." His pondering led him to the conclusion that universities and imposition of hands were not the processes for the successful making of true servants of the Lord. He manifested his own convictions on what such servants should preach when, in 1649, he entered the parish church, and, hearing the preacher intimate that the Scripture was the Christian's rule of life, Fox interrupted him with a loud negative, and a declaration that the true guide was to be found in the inner light furnished by the Holy Spirit. Fox passed from church to church, interrupting the preachers, denouncing their doctrines, and, consequently, suffering much persecution—blows, kicks, the stocks, and imprisonment at the hands of those Independent or Presbyterian preachers who then, for the most part, occupied the church livings, and who had, in their day, endured grievously, and by no means silently, at the hands of Laud and the Star Chamber. Fox's ardent follower, Howgill, carried the message into London, where he was tolerated by Cromwell, followed by hundreds, and persecuted by Episcopilians, as well as Presbyterians, Baptists, and others to whom the exalting of the inner light above the written Word was an abomination. Nevertheless, the proto-meeting-house in Watling Street was crowded, and even the wildest apprentices in Moorfields listened with attention to the words of Howgill and the injunctions of Burrough. Weak spirits were driven into fanaticism by these preachers, and an unseemly interruption of public worship in the churches seemed a favourite part of their general practices. A Quaker tailor set himself to his work in the pulpit of a parish church, to show that it was not, in his estimation, the House of God. A Quakeress entered Whitehall Chapel stark naked, in the presence of Cromwell and a startled congregation. Male Friends had delivered unpleasant words of the Lord to him in the Council-room; and James Nayler was

unsettling the female mind and running that terrible career of blasphemy which brought down upon him one of the cruellest sentences that a man could undergo and yet survive,—when, in 1655, George Fox came to Sussex, and in the course of that year founded a branch of his sect at Lewes. From the archives quoted in this volume we find that the course pursued at Lewes was the same as that adopted by Fox in all other places; and of course the consequences were the same also. Calling themselves the "people of God," his followers objected to being "called, in scorn, *Quakers*"; but they were not, on their sides, inactive in flinging opprobrious epithets. The church was the "steeplehouse"; a *magistrate*, a "Justice so called." If a priest wrote against them, he received a pamphlet which was "An Answer to a Dauber with Untempered Mortar!" A Baptist put hostile pen to paper, and the reply was entitled, "An Old Bottle's Mouth stopped!" The adversaries were "Antichrists," "Witches," "Devils," "Scarlet-coloured Beasts," "Bloodhounds," and other terms not to be found in the vocabulary of amenities. One Quaker, Fisher, found wit and wit enough to call famous John Owen a "hedgehog," "grinning dog," "mole," "lizard," "adder," "scorpion," and "louse"; "tinker," "bell of no metal, but the tone of a kettle," "moon-calf," "ragged tattered malion," "Judas," and besides some epithets of very unclean significance, a "fiery fighter" and a "green-headed trumpeter!"—and all these in one breath, as it were!

In Lewes there were the usual intrusions into the "steeplehouses," but the intruders seem to have refrained from speaking till the preacher had concluded, when the Spirit moved some one of them to testify to the congregation against every doctrine the minister had promulgated. On getting into durance, they occasionally met with a gaoler who gave them liberty on parole; and constables who had them in custody would, now and then, give them up the market-house to hold a meeting in. Among the sturdiest professors were the women. One noted here is a certain Mary Akehurst, who, in 1659, entered St. Michael's, questioned the preacher, was dragged out of church by the people, and handed over to her more orthodox husband Ralph, who "after shee came home, did so huncht and pincht her, that she could not lift her armes to her head." Nothing daunted, Ralph's wife scorned to conform to home rule or church law. Thereupon, "He bound the hands and feet of his wife, and pinioned her, and then covered her very hot with bed clothes, and so kept her, for the space of four or five hours,"—and all for no graver offence than going to church and "reproving a hireling priest for belying her." Ralph was a domestic tyrant of the worst type, for he chained up his wife in a small room and otherwise treated her so barbarously that her friends appealed to the law to protect her against murder.

Among the hardest things the early Quakers had to undergo was, on their refusal to pay tithes—whether to the Presbyterians or, after the Restoration, to the Episcopal clergy—their being mulcted to a larger amount than was legally due. Of Joan Scrase, a widow, was claimed the sum of 90*l.*,—for which 28 of her beasts were seized, the value of which was 12*l.* A certain priest named Slat, to whom Ambrose Galloway was tithe-indebted 8 groats, obtained from Ambrose two fustian waistcoats worth 8 shillings, and refused to strike balance. Later, "John Eresby, the informing priest of Lewes, came into the shop of Thomas Robinson, and cheapened a fine castor hat to the value of 14*s.*, and carried it away by force,—the said Thomas calling after him, 'Stop thief! stop

thief!' Notwithstanding there was no getting of it again."

Some satisfaction is expressed at the apparently retributive deaths of the most ruffianly of the persecutors of the Lewes Quakers, who, it may be noted, were themselves not only fearless, not to say audacious, in presence of questioning judges, but extremely ready in giving evasive answers without directly violating truth. Of the end of one of the persecutors—and they were generally as unclean as they were cruel in their persecution—we have the following account:—

"The said James Clark went to Chichester, and at his return home soone fell sick, whether occasioned by that journey or by his debauchery (to which he was much addicted), and not soe much for the love of company as to wind and brandy, which he would drink and gussell down in a very inordinate maner in his own house without any company; but however it pleased God to cut him off from being a further scourge to his people in this persecution, for in four or five days' sickness he dyed, being altogethers senseless for two or three days before his death, soe that he was not capable to make any will, or disposal of what he had, and in the time of sickness was visitated by such as were of his company, when in health. Soe ended his miserabell life without any remorse of conscience for all his wicked deeds done in the county of Sussex, as well to most sorts of other people, as to friends, leading a very scottish life, and being a very fatt man was often like to be choaked with a rising in his throat which he usually passed over by drinking a glass of sack, but now a glass of sack would not doe it, but it proved mortall to him, soe he dyed on the twentieth day of the eighth month of this yearre, 1682, and the other two aforementioned informers, not takeinge notice of the judgment of God in cutting off that wicked persecutor, still goe on with their work of informing just began before his death."

The writer is careful to show that steeplehouse folk could entertain as great an antipathy to the paying of tithe as the "people of God," of which he gives this sample:—

"The said John Farly, who lived in the street called the South Street, in the Clift, and had there bought a small cottage, which for the meanness thereof had never beeene made chargeable with any tax; now the said John Farly had pulled down that shed and on the same ground built a good tenable house (as the priest said) worth four pounds a yeare, for w<sup>ch</sup> he demanded tithes accordingly, which beeing dennyed by the said John Farly, he proceeded against him for nonpaym<sup>t</sup> thereof in the Bishop's Court to excommunication; and the said John Farly takeing no notice thereof, but coming again to church (called), as he was wont to doe, where the said John Eresby was preaching, till the sight of an excommunicate person interrupted him, whom he comanded to be haled out of the steeplehouse, which was done once or twice, but the old man came inn again alioing that he had gon to church for forty or fifty years or more, and would not now be hindered, which caused a further disturbance; and one Thomas Wood, the overseer of the poor, beat the said John Farly in the steeplehouse, and beat out one or two of his teeth, and the priest to do the business more effectually came out of the pulpit to help gett him out, with which the noyse of the men scuffling together, and the fear and hurry the people were in, caused many of them to depart, and soon after the priest followed (or else must have preached to the walls) all in a confusion, and this course the said John Farly held on for several first days, and other days when the priest went to y<sup>e</sup> steeplehouse, and sometimes for fear of him he durst not preach in that steeplehouse, but after the bell had rang sometime, to call them together there, the priest has been fained to goe to some other steeplehouse hereing that John Farly was got in there, and sometimes by fair means and flattery desired the said John Farly not to disturb him, promising him an absolution, &c., for nothing, which when the said John Farly went to demand,

would not be granted, except he would pay the charge of the court, which he refused to doe."

The specious toleration of James the Second gave the Quakers some breathing-time; but it was not till after the accession of William the Third that they obtained a thoroughly recognized status under the law, nor till the reign of William the Fourth that they obtained full liberty, in common with other dissenters, by the repeal of the Test Act. They gained very much by the accession of a man so eminent as William Penn, since whose period more than one illustrious name has been added to the roll of "Friends."

*Rambles in the Rocky Mountains: with a Visit to the Gold Fields of Colorado.* By Maurice O'Connor Morris. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

We do not know any country of which a European sooner gets tired, in which the novelty of change sooner wears off, than the outlying districts of the United States. One American town in the far-away West looks like another; there are the same ill-kept streets, huge piles of brick and mortar, monster hotels, with the never-failing bar for "liquoring up," and its noisy dinner and breakfast tables. Arriving at such a town gives no pleasure, and departing from it no pain. It is without any historical, traditional or legendary interest, and kindles no sympathy of any kind. The country makes in the long run an equally unromantic impression. We are taken hundreds of miles through finely-timbered districts or boundless prairies; we admire their grandeur, speculate on the number of human beings who might be happy and contented in them; but one cannot be always admiring forests, however grand, and prairies, however boundless, and ere long monotony sets in. "It is only 500 miles more," the railway guard tells you, "until you arrive at your destination." You have taken nothing to read along with you, and what is offered in "the cars" are pirated editions of British authors long familiar to you, or those wretched American newspapers with their sensation headings, frothy language, and local politics, in which you can have only a remote interest. You get up a conversation with your fellow passengers, who have now been travelling long enough with you not to think it too bold to address them. But that is no easy task. An American, especially of the Western States, as Mr. A. Trollope justly remarks, is as taciturn as an Indian. He can sit for hours without speaking a word; he does not seem to feel the want of exchanging ideas. When ultimately roused, he will speak with energy and even violence. If you get him to converse, no matter on what subject, he will ere long change it to topics which Americans always seem to bring up as a matter of course when talking to "strangers." The "fact" that the Britishers have licked all mankind, and that the Americans have licked the Britishers, and that consequently the Americans are the greatest, most powerful, and intelligent of all nations on earth, is repeated to you, and the best way to cut the matter short is to profess yourself convinced. The observance of that rule was necessary before the outbreak of the Civil War. Now it is still more prudent not to doubt the power of the Republic. A curious illustration of this is given by our author. When at Troy, tidings of the capture of Vicksburg were brought:—

"Talking with some of the agricultural pundits who clustered round the post-office, I ventured with great temerity to think the news was not true. Instantly I saw my mistake—What? doubt the triumph of the cause of right, and that when announced in black and white! Our 'boss' told me after we had left the village that I had incurred much suspicion by my unguarded remark; that I

was looked upon as 'tinctured,' and that the consequences might have been serious, had he not poured oil on their outraged passions by informing them I was a foreigner, and, of course, *ergo*, incapable of forming a right judgment of things in this country."

Another subject of self-congratulation to the Americans is the purity with which he speaks and writes the English, or, as the diplomatic agents of the United States shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War were directed to call it, the American language. Prepare yourself well with arguments if you would beat them in this discussion, because they have all that can be said against you at their fingers' ends, and in some instances they have right on their side. Even Mr. Morris seems to have been half converted to the American view of some of the disputed points:—

"I am not quite sure that the Americans have not got a great deal to say in favour of their pronunciation of some words, which I am inclined to think approximated considerably to the old English standard. I may instance the word 'wound,' which they pronounce as spelt; while we as if it were spelt 'woond,' making it rhyme with 'tuned'—they with 'sound'; then 'deaf,' which they render 'deef,' and 'gaping,' which they pronounce full, as all but Englishmen render the Latin *a* (and as most of our Shaksperian readers render that word, which occurs several times in his plays), and so on *ad infinitum*. At any rate, if the Americans murder the Queen's English in their own way, as *Punch* wittily dreaded they would when a collision in the Trent affair was imminent, I am sure we do so equally in ours; and certainly the letter 'h' has a 'better time of it' with them than with us: indeed, on the whole, I think that, man for man and woman for woman, the Americans speak better English than ourselves; though I believe our highest standard to be above theirs. They may, at any rate, claim to have produced in Lindley Murray the Quintilian of English grammar, and in Webster and Worcester the best lexicographers."

The superiority of the American women over those of the rest of the world, the inferiority of the black race to the white, a condemnation of the tyrannical kings and bloated aristocracy of Europe, furnish additional topics of animadversion; and a few remarks of pity for the down-trodden people of the old world, and a hope that they may soon break the chains, send their crowned heads—many Americans actually believe that kings and queens walk about the streets with the crown and regalia, of which we had only recently a ludicrous confirmation on the Continent,—send their crowned heads to limbo, and adopt the model institutions of the United States,—such are the subjects with which you will be treated by the Yankees with whom you get into conversation. There is a sameness, a want of originality, about most of the people you meet. They can talk superficially about all these subjects, but never enter deeply into any of them, and hence, to a thinking man, their whole conversation is tedious in the extreme.

The object of Mr. Morris, who formerly filled the office of Postmaster-General of Jamaica, was less to study American peculiarities and eccentricities, though his book gives curious glimpses of them, than to enjoy a ramble in the Rocky Mountains. Making the best of his way to New York and thence to San Louis, Missouri, he travelled by caravan to the Far West, the true game fields of the United States, and also visited the recently-discovered gold mines of Colorado,—mines which, even last year, under circumstances little favourable to development, added twenty-five millions of dollars' worth in bullion to the national wealth of the States. Two classes of men, writes Mr. Morris, will, as a rule, succeed at these mines:—

"First, miners who can labour steadily, and have sufficient stamina to work continuously in a lode, can save from three to five and even six hundred dollars a year, after paying expenses. This, however, is not given to all men, as besides the accidents I have alluded to, the work in the shaft is very trying to some constitutions—partly, perhaps, owing to the quantity of arsenic found there, and partly to the great dampness of many—and many men cannot work more than three weeks in the month, if so much; not on account of the hardness of the work—for it is not very straining—but its great unhealthiness. Such men, if very steady and prudent, will in a few years accumulate a small independence. For money doubles itself very quickly here, the rate of interest having been, not long ago, twenty-five per cent. per month; and that *not* without security. But the danger is that, in an intoxicating atmosphere such as this, they will be dazzled by the prospect of a rapid fortune to be made by mining on their own account, and the luxury of being, in their turn, each a 'Boss'; and, of course, the chances of success in this new line are barely even. The second class consists of business men who have some idea of mechanics and steam, and who possess a moderate capital of from five to twenty thousand dollars. Such men are almost sure to succeed here; but that is not saying much, as such men would be almost sure of getting on well in any part of the States, with even far smaller means. There is a capital which many adventurers bring here which is worth more than its commercial estimate, and that is the determination to succeed if enterprise and daring can effect it; the great indifference to failure which is a great characteristic of this country, and which in the case of dealings with others is often pushed too far; but, above all, the great adaptability to any employment which distinguishes most Americans. We in England, accustomed to the minute subdivision of labour, are very content with excellence in one single branch, looking no further; the American, however, as a rule, is content with a far lower standard in any one thing, but he ranges over an infinite number. It is quite a common thing to find a man out here who has begun life at home on the farm, then turned sailor (often whaler) for a few years, perhaps then gone into some business on his own account, and is now here a bit of a miner, carpenter, blacksmith, wheelwright, or very possibly in charge of a steam-engine."

We cannot afford space to follow the author through his hunting adventures; but our readers will find them as interesting as every other part of this little book.

*Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series of the Reign of Elizabeth, 1558–1559, preserved in the State-Paper Department of Her Majesty's Public Record Office.* Edited by the Rev. Joseph Stevenson. (Longman & Co.)

The year 1558–9 was the first of the reign of Elizabeth, and in the volume edited by Mr. Stevenson it is illustrated by upwards of fourteen hundred documents, catalogued, with comprehensive abstracts from all worth being explained or quoted. In that first year of a long reign, the new Queen rejected the offer of marriage from Philip, who in return rejected the Garter. She, moreover, declined to accede to the recommendation of her parliament to select a consort for herself from among the princes of Europe, while she had for suitors, contemporaneously, Adolphus of Holstein, Charles of Austria, and Eric of Sweden. It was the year in which she borrowed money from the Antwerp merchants, in order to begin her reign with *éclat*, and London became bound to see the debt duly acquitted. In the same year, Matthew Parker revised the Liturgy of Edward the Sixth, and while the Queen communicated at mass, Father Maine was executed for importing Popish trinkets. The religious position of the kingdom was the most delicate of all. Theological rioters were separated by main

force, and disputation was forbidden till Parliament had settled the matter, when disputation would be less necessary and tolerable than before! No sermons could be preached without especial licence; but the Creed, Commandments and Lord's Prayer were read again in churches, in the English tongue. Only one Bishop could be found, Oglethorpe, of Carlisle, who did not think Elizabeth too great a heretic to be crowned by a prelate who had entered on his see in Mary's days. If religious disputants had been "proclaimed" into silence, that did not prevent the rather lively and not too benevolent Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy arguing for their respective dogmas before the Privy Council. The former would seem to have disputed with the closest logical appliances; for out of 9,400 beneficed clergymen only 172, from bishop to parochial priests, surrendered their preferments rather than abandon their religious opinions. But the prelates were thorns in the side of the Government, for though the Parliament, which had been elected chiefly from the Court candidates recommended to the various constituencies, had passed the Act of Supremacy, and had then been dissolved, there was but one bishop who would take the oath in acknowledgment of the supremacy, Anthony Kitchin, of Llandaff. The rest were deprived or imprisoned for their stiff-neckedness. On the other hand, Knox in Scotland, while hammering against "popery," denounced the illegality of a woman reigning in England; and yet that woman's troops aided the anti-Papal Scots in their attempt to overthrow the Government of the Queen Regent in Scotland, the bitter foe of the congregational churches. Meanwhile, the translation of the Scriptures into English was commenced, to the joy of the nation. Tunstall, once of London, now of Durham, who had been translated, deprived, restored, and had altogether lived a remarkable life, died at the ripe age of eighty-five; and it was not so easy to find a successor to him, as it was to replace Archbishop Heath in the custody of the seals, by Sir Nicholas Bacon. When we add, that the Queen established a High Commission Court, for the exercise of a responsible power which had been lodged by Henry the Eighth in a single individual, we have pointed to the leading incidents of the first year of Elizabeth's reign. They indicate a busy and critical time; but the fourteen hundred documents in this volume,—the first of many that will throw light on Elizabeth's reign,—show that statesmen were more busily employed and the time was even more critical than has been ordinarily imagined.

On the reported marriage of Elizabeth with Philip, Mathias Czitzewicz writes, from Brussels, to Sir Thomas Wroth, "If she is, woe to your kingdom and the inhabitants, for not only will you be deserted by the Lord, but also by all Christian princes and the rest of the faithful." This warning indicated the general feeling among Protestants at the possible union of Elizabeth with any Roman Catholic prince. Charles of Austria is declined with the assurance "that there is no family of all Christendom to which she is more affectioned than to this of Austria." So Charles had purchased his marriage suit in vain, or only to wear it in honour of another lady. Every wooer is declined with the usual assurance that if the Queen could cease to lead a solitary life, she would prefer the prince to whom she writes before any other prince in the world.

In reference to the revision, by Parker, of King Edward's Prayer Book, a correspondent writes to Abel, that proclamation of the restoration of the book was made at Paul's Cross,

"whereat the Lords and the people made, or at least pretended, a wonderful rejoicing." The writer adds, "The penalty for not receiving the book not taking place till Midsummer, Paul's and several other churches kept their Popish service still; but the most part of the city is reformed."

Among the most interesting documents is a very long one, addressed by Alexander Ales (Reader in Cambridge University in Anne Boleyn's days), to inform Elizabeth of the joy of foreign reformed churches at her accession, and to give her what had hitherto been unpublished, a history of the downfall of her mother. He attributes this entirely to her zeal for the Gospel, which brought upon her the accusations of infidelity to the king, made by her enemies. The first public aspect of the impending catastrophe is of a picturesque quality:—

"Never shall I forget the sorrow which I felt when I saw the most serene Queen, your most religious mother, carrying you, still a little baby, in her arms, and intreating the most serene King, your father, in Greenwich Palace, from the open window of which he was looking into the courtyard, when she brought you to him. I did not perfectly understand what had been going on, but the faces and gestures of the speakers plainly showed that the King was angry, although he could conceal his anger wonderfully well. Yet, from the protracted conference of the council (for whom the crowd was waiting until it was quite dark, expecting that they would return to London), it was most obvious to every one that some deep and difficult question was being discussed. Nor was this opinion incorrect. Scarcely had we crossed the river Thames, and reached London, when the cannon thundered out, by which we understood that some persons of high rank had been committed to prison within the Tower of London. For such is the custom when any of the nobility of the realm are conveyed to that fortress, which is commonly called the Tower of London, there to be imprisoned."

The following will show the sort of impression made on the minds of Anne Boleyn's friends, if not the public generally, by the danger in which the mother of Elizabeth was placed:—

"I take to witness Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead, that I am about to speak the truth. On the day upon which the Queen was beheaded, at sunrise, between two and three o'clock, there was revealed to me (whether I was asleep or awake I know not) the Queen's neck, after her head had been cut off; and this so plainly, that I could count the nerves, the veins, and the arteries. Terrified by this dream, or vision, I immediately arose, and crossing the river Thames, I came to Lambeth (this is the name of the Archbishop of Canterbury's palace), and I entered the garden in which he was walking. When the Archbishop saw me he inquired why I had come so early, for the clock had not yet struck four. I answered that I had been horrified in my sleep, and I told him the whole occurrence. He continued in silent wonder for awhile, and at length broke out into these words, 'Do not you know what is to happen to-day?' and when I answered that I had remained at home since the date of the Queen's imprisonment, and knew nothing of what was going on; the Archbishop then raised his eyes to heaven and said, 'She who has been the Queen of England upon earth, will to-day become a queen in heaven.' So great was his grief that he could say nothing more, and then he burst into tears."

Ales affirms that, to all the charges made or "bawled out" at her by Master Polwarck, she made no answer, but continued perfectly silent.—

"When the sentence of death was pronounced, the Queen raised her eyes to heaven, nor did she condescend to look at her judges, but went to the place of execution. Kneeling down, she asked that time for prayer should be granted her. When she had ceased praying, she herself arranged her hair, covered her eyes, and commanded the executioner

to strike. The Queen exhibited such constancy, patience, and faith towards God, that all the spectators, even her enemies, and those persons who previously had rejoiced at her misfortune out of their hatred to the doctrine of the religion which she had introduced into England, testified and proclaimed her innocence and chastity."

These extracts are from a paper, the contents of which must have drawn tears from the eyes of Elizabeth. In deep interest it is not surpassed by any in this collection. The volume is introduced by a Preface, in which Mr. Stevenson discusses, at some length, the events of Mary's reign, as "they formed so many lessons which must have influenced her successors." The Preface is not confined exclusively to such discussion, but takes wider limits, and will well repay perusal and reflection on the part of the reader.

*Wakefield Worthies; or, Biographical Sketches of Men of Note connected, by Birth or otherwise, with the Town of Wakefield in Yorkshire.* By the Rev. J. H. Lupton, M.A. (Wakefield, Micklethwaite; London, Hamilton & Co.)

It is all very well for Leland to say that Wakefield "standeth now but by clothing," for the "quik market-toun" has been famous from very remote days down to a recent period, and may even yet deserve its fame, for beefsteaks. Four centuries ago, when that virago, Margaret of Anjou (of whom romance has made a heroine because she was a mother upholding the rights of a son and husband), arrived in the town weary and famished, some good people there furnished her table with a Wakefield beefsteak, and Margaret paid the bill by granting permission to the town to wear the *fleur-de-lys* in its shield of arms. It was a cheap way of getting off; and the Queen had no right whatever to make such a grant.

Wakefield, too, had, and we hope may still have, a reputation for honesty. Even the Bonifaces are chronicled as keeping excellent and honest houses. There must have been an inherent virtue in the middle classes, for they had only a sorry example set them by the higher. Sandal Castle, whence York issued to give Lancaster a bloody triumph, is said to have been built by John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, as bower and safeguard wherein to keep that brilliant and saucy Alice, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, and runaway wife of Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster. Strong-minded woman was that Alice! She is said to have attempted to poison her forgiving husband, and to have actually poisoned her next "good man," Lord Le Strange, who had helped her in her attempt to poison the ill-starred but popular Plantagenet. Tradition adds, that the predecessor of Alice in the transient favour of the De Warenne, Maud Neirford, kept her court at Wakefield, after the death of her old lover, as Countess de Warenne, without any legitimate right to such a title. There must have been rare gossip in all the nunneries round at this step of the beautiful and audacious Maud.

That there may be two sides to a reputation is clear from what is said of the learned Hebrew scholar, Robert Wakefield, prime linguist of the sixteenth century, who had an active hand in the dissolution of the monasteries. He "stole" the books from monastic libraries, according to his enemies: he "carefully preserved" them, according to his friends; which, after all, looks like keeping what he took. We are afraid that there was no inconsiderable amount of book-lifting among learned scholars of the period.

Of religious men of mark, Crofton, near Wakefield, boasts of Bishop Fleming, whom

offers of high preferment made an enemy of an erst friend to Wickliffe. The prelate founded Lincoln College, Oxford, for the express purpose of educating able men to oppose the doctrines of the Reformation, as defended by John Wickliffe." One of the great Puritans of the district who upheld those doctrines was Jeremiah Whitaker, the fellow-collegian, at Sidney Sussex, of Oliver Cromwell. Jeremiah espoused Chephtzibah, pretty daughter of another Wakefield Puritan; and clever as Jeremiah was, it must have taxed his ingenuity, in his wooing or wedded time, to create a pet-name out of the rough baptismal name with which the damsel had been oppressed by her parents.

The very opposite of Whitaker was the Rev. Hugh Paulin Cressy, who, when a "pervert," had Stillingfleet and Clarendon for opponents, and who, ardent Roman Catholic as he became, always spoke affectionately of Hammond and Chillingworth. Some of these seventeenth-century Yorkshire divines were as droll as they were pious. Take, for example, Archdeacon Barnabas Oley, who wrote the Preface to Herbert's 'Priest to the Temple.' Among his bequests was a legacy to augment the vicarage revenue of Warmfield, with the conditions that the vicar should not smoke tobacco, wear a periwig, or go often into wicked Wakefield!

Perhaps it was because Wakefield was so wicked that godly preachers abounded there, as in other Yorkshire towns. "They possess the minds of the seduced auditors," writes Charles the Second to the Duke of Buckingham, "who flock to them from all parts, with dislike to the present Government." One of them, the Rev. Joshua Kirby, "was buried in his own garden, because he was excommunicated." There was madness in the Government, but it was not absent from among the governed either. The Quakers gave especial trouble; for those rejecters of all that was superfluous used to go "naked on market-days through the town, crying 'Woe to Yorkshire!'" They suffered in the person of "the Grand Quaker of England," Nayler, who was pilloried, whipped, had his tongue bored with a hot iron, his forehead branded with "B." for blasphemer, and who died repentant of his extravagancies. It is pleasant to turn from the mad Wakefield Quaker to the Wakefield grammarian, Charles Hoole, who became a celebrated schoolmaster, and deserves to be as gratefully remembered by boys as Anaxagoras, who founded half-holidays, for one of Hoole's rules was "not to punish a child for his Intellectuals."

But there were men of more note than these that Wakefield and its vicinity produced. The great Dr. Radcliffe was one, who first let fresh air in upon small-pox, and who, therefore, delighted his adversaries when he failed to save Queen Mary. Slashing Bentley, the greatest of English critics, the grandest of English scholars, was another. Bingham follows, the author of the 'Origines Ecclesiasticae,' an honour to the English Church and nation, and yet who was well-nigh hunted to death by an absurd outcry of his being an Arian. Then we have Archbishop Potter, who was Headley's most formidable adversary in the "Bangorian controversy," which arose out of the Bishop of Bangor's proposal for a union of all Christian sects; and Bradbury, the joking Dissenter, who brought half the town to Fetter Lane to hear him give out one of "Dr. Watts's *Whims!*" — the other half rushing to Drury Lane to see Booth in 'Cato.' Bradbury rivalled Booth in power of dividing the town, as he did Dick Leveridge in singing Dick's own song, "The Roast Beef of Old England!" There were men, too, among the Wakefield worthies who did

not rise in the world because of their talent. The Duke of Newcastle would give no preferment to Joseph Clarke on the ground that he was such a capital schoolmaster. Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield,' whom Germans look for in this town, and Americans boldly select by wrong names from its old Clergy List, Mr. Lupton would fain see in a Rev. Benjamin Wilson: but all in vain, Goldsmith's Wakefield being, not Wakefield in Yorkshire, but Wakefield *in nubibus*. Robinson, of the 'Scripture Characters,' was simple-minded enough to have made such a parson, but Goldsmith's Vicar was his shadowy predecessor. In later days, men more like the Cosmogonist than Dr. Primrose have settled in Wakefield; John Wroe, the late chief of the Christian Israelites, who promised a shining light to the town and saw his prophecy fulfilled when the gasometer was built, being one of them. Of later years, perhaps, Wakefield is prouder of having produced the late Edward Moxon, the publisher, than of any other person.

Of fighting or exploring heroes, Wakefield has produced few. The first is George à Green, the Pinder of Wakefield, who must have been a great man, as "with his back to a thorn, and his foot to a stone," he thrashed no less a man than Robin Hood himself. But to a greater than the Pinder, Mr. Lupton lays hesitating claim, namely, to gallant Frobisher, a Yorkshireman certainly, whom Leicester's elder brother, Ambrose, sent out on his first expedition in search of a North-West Passage. Those were days in which ships did not leave the river on perilous expeditions without officers and crew receiving the sacrament aboard at the hands of the clergy of Gravesend.

The ladies of note are not many; the author of that stupid book for not making scholars, Richmal Mangnall, being one of them. As a sample of a woman of the olden time, the following of Lady Bolles, whom Charles the First created a baronetess for life, is striking. She thus provided (after legacies for charitable uses) for the comfort of all who were lucky enough to be invited to her funeral:—

"For the entertainment of guests at the Hall, during the six weeks that elapsed before her funeral, she sets apart 120*l.* 'And to this end,' she continues, 'I give all my fat beeves and fat sheep to be disposed of, at the discretion of my executors, whom I charge to perform it nobly, and really to bestow this my gift in good provision; two hogsheads of wine or more, as they shall see cause, and that several hogsheads of beer be taken care for (there being no convenience to brew). And, my bedding being plundered from me, I desire that the chambers may be well furnished with beds borrowed for the time, for the entertaining of such as shall be thought fit lodgers.' For the purchase of mourning apparel she assigns 700*l.*, and 400*l.* for funeral expenses. Every poor person present at her interment is to receive sixpence, if above sixteen years of age; if under, threepence. 'This part of the will,' writes the Rev. B. Forster to B. Gough, Esq., in 1766, 'was fulfilled.'

A woman of another heart and mind was rich Mrs. Turner, who "had one daughter, whom she used to torture for her amusement; instead of kindness she bestowed pinches, and instead of smiles, pricked her with pins." The young lady privately married Capt. Straubenzee, and the young people, with two sons, fell into poverty:—

"By the interposition of some friends, the children were introduced to their grandmother, who took them into favour, consented to keep them, and leave them the estate on one trifling condition; that the children should swear never to see the mother, and she should swear never to see them. This the children could not do, and the mother would not. The refusal of the daughter ought to have pleaded her forgiveness, as it displayed the

laudable tenderness of parental affection; but what can soften a rock? The old woman, however, suffered the two boys to remain with her, and without goading or tweaking them; till maternal tenderness induced their mother, one Sunday morning, to steal a peep out of a window in Stokesley, to see her sons go to church: which dreadful crime coming to the knowledge of the old lady, she discarded them for ever. She then offered the reversion of her estate to a gentleman, who replied, 'If you leave it to me, I will give it to Mr. Straubenzee.' —thus he honourably cut himself off. She then offered it to several others; who declined it with thanks. She then advertised it, not for sale, but for gift. At length a gentleman accepted the offer upon her own terms. This gentleman had five or six brothers; and, for fear that the property should in future revert to her own family, she entailed the estate upon every one of them, and their heirs, according to priority.

Hutton states that the elder of the two sons was Governor of the Wakefield House of Correction. The name he bore has been exalted by his descendants.

## NEW NOVELS.

*The Cost of Caergwyn.* By Mary Howitt. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.) — The name of Mrs. Howitt has been so long before the public, that even critics must feel a certain amount of diffidence in undertaking to dissect a new story constructed by so experienced a hand. We remember well the charming little tales of which the advent from time to time used to be so cordially welcomed in family circles, and we have often wondered whether we should again experience the pleasure which was ensured to us by the perusal of 'Strive and Thrive,' and 'Who shall be Greatest,' some fifteen or twenty years ago. The book now before us is wider in its scope and more aspiring in its form; but it shows indications of the working of the same principles, the same habits of thought, and the same domestic instincts, which formed the main charm of Mrs. Howitt's earlier productions. It is to Cambrian readers that Mrs. Howitt must be considered as especially addressing herself in this book; and the manners, language, prejudices, and superstitions of the Welsh seem to have formed her peculiar study. There is, perhaps, nothing very novel in these things, but they are interesting when thus presented in a collective form, and still more so from the fact of their being linked together by a continuous story. The theory of discovering mines by hearing "knockers" underground, is akin to the old superstition of the "divining rod," by which wise men and women could ascertain where to dig for a well. It is, however, a more picturesque thought; and although we can scarcely suppose that Mrs. Howitt really believes the ore to be worked by spirits before the profane hand of man has touched it, we can scarcely blame her as a novelist for making Ianto's predictions come true. Most of Mrs. Howitt's characters are taken from the farming class, and are thoroughly Welsh, so that they believe in everything that has come down to them from the old Cymry. Fairies, of course, are an article of faith; and we are told that these ethereal beings possess a charming language of their own, which, it appears, is something between Irish and Welsh. Corpse-candles, and the terrible Aderyn-y-Corff, or death-shrike, are rigidly believed in, and we have more than one instance of a ghostly funeral procession. These omens, however, are only to be seen and heard by a select few; and such, it may be observed, is generally the case where second-sight, or anything analogous to it, is supposed to prevail. It would never do to make such privileges too common, for then they would very soon die out altogether. An anecdote is given, *en passant*, of a lady in Dolgellau who heard and felt certain sounds and shocks which informed her mysteriously that a ship at sea had struck on a rock. She cried out at once, "That is my son's ship which has struck! I cannot save him, but I can pray for him." She prayed long and earnestly, but learned nothing of her son's fate for many months. At length, however, she heard that his ship had struck on a rock amongst the Moluccas

on the very day in question, and had been in imminent risk, until lifted bodily off the rocks by one tremendous wave. Thus the mother's vision was proved to be true, and her prayer for her son's safety had been granted. On hearing this tale, a cautious Englishman remarks that such histories always appear to come at second-hand, and asks the narrator whether she ever met with a similar incident herself. She answers boldly in the affirmative, and says that she heard her brother Pree's voice cry "God be merciful to my soul" the very day that he was drowned a great many miles off. Thereupon Mr. Rutherford suggests that this may have been a dream and a coincidence—an explanation which the fair narrator rejects. The general story of 'The Cost of Caergwyn' may be briefly epitomized as follows. Simeon Hughes, an old parish clerk, who has saved money and bought land, leaves all his real estate to his young son Evan or Ianto, and some money and ancestral furniture to Laura, his daughter by a former wife. His executor (*sole* executor, by his own express desire) is the churchwarden, Grono Vaughan, a designing and unscrupulous man, who prevails upon Simeon, when dying and almost insensible, to execute an unjust deed in his favour instead of an ordinary lease. Thus, while Grono remains in possession, nominally as executor and lessee, he really intends to keep land, money and goods for himself. He is too crafty, however, to expose his hand all at once, and begins by giving out darkly that Hughes left his affairs in great confusion, and that the wealth of Ianto and Laura has been greatly overrated. He hopes in course of time so to prepare the ground that he may reap the fruits of his villainy without let or hindrance. But in the mean time Susannah, the widow of Simeon and mother of Ianto, determines to protect her son's interests, and is furnished with the means of doing so by a peculiar train of circumstances. This woman, when still young and handsome, has wickedly left her husband, to follow the fortunes of a lawyer's clerk, named Nye, who by good luck has robbed his master of the title-deeds of the Caergwyn property. Thus Susannah, who is a very shrewd woman, has been enabled accidentally to get possession of valuable documents, of which she determines to avail herself when an opportunity shall occur. The opportunity is soon offered, as a suit is brought by the Crown against the owners of Caergwyn for the recovery of encroachments. The dealings with the Caergwyn property can only be evidenced by the deeds, and Susannah secretly summons Grono to London, and gives him the documents, on condition of his signing a formal confession of his tortious dealings with Simeon's estate. Thus Caergwyn is saved from the clutches of the Woods and Forests, and, at the same blow, a victory seems to be gained over the unjust steward. The above is an outline of the principal plot, and when it is added that this story is interwoven with several subordinate threads of narrative, it will be seen that the book shows no want of creative power. If we have a fault to find, it is that a good deal of this power is thrown away; the importance of the results being seldom commensurate with the labour of the efforts which produce them. The document of confession is only a small element in the machinery by which Grono's artifices are exposed; and it was scarcely worth while to take so much trouble to get it. Dr. Wynne, a first-class villain of the refined and intellectual type, has very little practical effect on the plot, and can only be looked upon as a study of character. Mrs. Howitt's materials, whether we consider persons, things, or mechanism, are excellent, but the work when completed scarcely comes up to our expectations. Perhaps her desire to reproduce exactly the local tinting has been stronger than her wish to give breadth and generality to the picture. It must be admitted that her descriptions are careful, and that the moral tone of the book is excellent.

*The Foe on the Hearth: a Novel.* 3 vols. (Newby.) — To give an adequate account of the perils, hair-breadth escapes, horrors, plots, complications, and iniquities described in these volumes, is a task which we fairly confess is beyond our power. We have a deluge, a precipice, a mad dog, a

terrific thunder-storm, a disinherited marquis, a sham marriage, a few murders, an illicit still, several fights, two dungeons, and an unlimited supply of shrieks, groans, trap-doors, secret passages, and mysterious portents and appearances. If a good novel could be made up of such materials as these alone, the anonymous author would have achieved a decided success. Even as it is, we must give him credit for some ingenuity and a good deal of inventive power. But this inventive power should have been kept within proper limits. So numerous are the unusual and unexpected incidents, that it is impossible to carry them in the mind, and they are made to seem tame and commonplace by dint of constant reiteration. In fact, we get perfectly *blasés* at last, and nothing can possibly surprise us except to find a chapter without any element of surprise in it! The "foe" who is the author of all the evils and miseries of the story, is a man who has been raised from the position of a servant, but appears throughout the book as the confidential friend and adviser of a wealthy nobleman. By means of certain dangerous secrets which he possesses, this man, Syston, *alias* Harrison, pulls all sorts of mysterious strings, and twists the most impracticable tempers round his little finger. Of course his ultimate object is plunder, and he has already succeeded in accumulating a vast amount of property, when a just retribution overtakes him, and he falls by the unconscious hand of one of his many victims. If abductions, mistakes of identity, secret treachery, and open violence are as common as this book would lead an inexperienced reader to suppose, the detectives must have a good deal to do, and the nineteenth century must be a very dangerous period in the history of the world.

*Love's Strife with the Convent; or, the Heiress of Strange Hall.* By Edward Massey. 3 vols. (Ward & Lock.) — Young, beautiful, and endowed with twelve thousand pounds per annum, the heroine of 'Love's Strife with the Convent,' in addition to her other rare qualities, possesses the power of writing in verse as well as prose. Of the pieces put before the reader as specimens of her poetry, the best is the poem commencing —

One summer's morn a gard'ner came  
His garden fair to see,  
Wherein, through many winter rains,  
He'd laboured cheerily.

On every tree were blossoms bright,  
Or fruit bent down its branch,  
The gard'ner gladdened at the sight,  
And gazed, as in a trance.

—A poet likewise is Capt. Percy Seymour, by whom the heiress of "Strange Hall" is rescued from the hands of wicked priests and introduced to the joys of wedded life. "The night was serene and cool," observes Mr. Massey, describing a sentimental interview between Percy and Ella; "the gardens had been partly illuminated by Chinese lamps, and in one of the arbours around which the woodbine, convolvulus, and ivy bloomed in tangled luxuriance sate two persons in long and earnest converse. 'I feel your spirit of poetry fast stealing over me, Ella,' Percy whispered; 'I cannot restrain the feeling.' — 'Do not, please; what more fitting time and place?' — 'Listen,' said he, and murmured in low accents —

This is the bow'r, the shady bow'r,  
Where now I sit with thee;  
Thy clear-toned voice falls on my ear,  
Like softest melody.

Still the old beech-trees' shadows fall  
Upon the meadows green,  
The distant engine with its load  
Passes with shrilly scream."

Besides setting forth the wrongs endured by Ella at the hands of her false guardian and a Roman priest who is designated "a minion of hell," Mr. Massey throws scorn on the doctrines and discipline of the Catholic Church, and in his last chapter draws attention to the case of the young lady who was recently conveyed from Dover to Ostend under the custody of two nursing sisters. We lay aside Mr. Massey's volumes with a benevolent hope that, when his friends laugh at him and his novel, he may be able to plead extreme youth in mitigation of the sentence justly due to his offence.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Man: his True Nature and Mystery.* From the French of L. C. de St. Martin. By E. B. Penny. (Allan & Co.)—Oh these books of mixed psychology, religion, mysticism and ignorance combined; how they do multiply in the land! However, we are but the funnel through which samples are to be passed on to the reader. "All bodies are but a realization of the plan of the astral spirit, added to the individual *spirituous* operation of each body; and, here, we should bear in mind this important truth, namely, that, as Spirit has no knowledge of space, but only degrees of intensity in its radical *virtues*, there is not a single *spirituous* power of Spirit, which, whether materially sensible or not, is not so according to the hidden element, or that higher corporification mentioned before under the name of Eternal Nature. The passage from this to the material region takes place only by the most extreme concentration and attenuation of that *spirituous* power of Spirit, over which the elementary power has rights, to help it to form its body or covering." There, reader! if you understand that and like it, in which case you belong to the class for whom such books are specially written, we have but to say that there is plenty more in 'Man.'

*Progressive Exercises in Book-Keeping by Double Entry.* By the Rev. J. Hunter. (Longman & Co.)—An appendix to a former work, but capable of use with any work.

*Mathematical Exercises.* By S. H. Winter. (Longman & Co.)—Examination papers from various quarters, with answers, references, and some tables and formulae.

*A New Geological Exposition of the World's Past History and its Future Destiny.* By G. Kendall. (Vickers.)—We are told that the author is an engine-driver; and if so, we wish every man on every line had as much thought and reading. The number of accidents would be reduced almost to nothing: for want of intelligence is the source of as many of these ugly things as do not arise from drink; and the habit of reading and thinking would annihilate even intoxication. Nevertheless, we cannot agree with Mr. Kendall's conclusions, though we admit that they are his own genuine work. He wants as much distrust of himself as he feels towards the geologists in general. That the earth is finally to be destroyed by water, that is, by submersion of the land, is too much of a result to be got from anything we know about the matter.

*The Future: a Political Essay.* By Montgomery H. Throop. (Gregory.)—Though we are afraid Mr. Throop is mistaken in thinking that the South contains an important body of citizens anxious for re-union with the North, and though we deem him over-sanguine in believing that the people of the North "may yet avoid the disruption of the Union without trampling the South, and prostrating themselves under the feet of a military despotism," we are able to commend his essay as an impartial and judicious statement of past troubles and present difficulties. After administering to the author of 'Our Domestic Relations' a well-merited castigation, he gives a most fair and lucid sketch of the secondary causes which brought about secession, and concludes with an ingenious attempt to answer the question "and what next?" which men who are prone to take long views have for many days been putting with regard to American affairs. The grand consideration which made the South decide for revolution and war has been often told, but never more precisely than by Mr. Throop. "The theory," he says, "upon which the South founded its fears that the North would attempt the abolition of slavery may be found in the leading speeches made in the Senate by Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, and Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, in the early part of the session of Congress, commencing in December, 1860. The argument was that Mr. Lincoln's election, and the manner in which the canvass on his behalf had been conducted, manifested a purpose on the part of the North to accomplish that object, and that the danger was only postponed, and not removed,

by the fact that all parties agreed that Congress had no constitutional power to interfere with slavery in the States. The North had acquired, by the admission of California, and the subsequent admission of Oregon and Minnesota, a clear majority in the Senate, as it had previously had in the House of Representatives and the Electoral College. The South had failed in all its efforts to create any further slave states, and the recent election had settled the destiny of the vast territories of the United States. It was therefore evident that all the states which should hereafter be carved out of the vast tract of country yet remaining would be non-slaveholding states, three-fourths of the whole number. By the provisions of the constitution itself, it could be amended by a two-third vote of Congress and three-fourth vote of the States, and hence it was only a question of time, and that not very distant, before the Free States would have the power, as it was said that they had the disposition, to grant to Congress the constitutional right to abolish the institution of slavery in the States." To those who hold that it is still possible to restore the union of North and South, and to those who are looking forward to the time when war shall have so far exhausted the powers of one or both of the belligerents that peace will be attainable, Mr. Throop's treatise is cordially recommended. Its tone and argument are heartily loyal to the North, but, at the same time, conciliatory and generous to the South. On many points of the struggle, about which there has been much loud and misleading controversy, it throws new light, and with regard to the future, it raises and considers questions which have long troubled prudent politicians, and will soon become common topics with the multitude.

*Botany of the Present and Past*—[*Botanik der Gegenwart und Vorzeit*, von C. F. W. Jerryn. (Leipzig, Brockhaus; London, Williams & Norgate.)—There is more about the past than the present condition, aim and object of botany in this volume, the author of which follows very closely E. Meyer's 'History of Botany,' so far as that work has appeared; and, when Meyer's book breaks off, he continues the thread of the narrative by falling back upon his own slender resources. Commencing with the dawn of history, he traces the different phases through which botany, in the widest sense, passed amongst the Eastern nations, the ancient Greeks, Romans and Arabs,—shows the impulse given to it, in common with other inquiries, by the Reformation, and the more recent labours of Linnaeus, Jussieu, Robert Brown and Goethe. We wish there had been less about the ancient and more about the modern botanical tendencies. What he says about English botany can make no pretence to the name of even a sketch of history. We hear nothing of the causes at work to drive out an old set of ideas and doctrines by substituting new. There is nothing about the opposition offered to the introduction of the natural system (ascribed to Sir J. E. Smith!) and other so-called innovations. H. C. Watson's great and sterling work on the geographical distribution of plants, and Bentham and Hooker's 'Genera Plantarum,' are passed over in silence; whilst almost every little pamphlet of such men as Hermann Karsten is dwelt upon as if it were more than an ordinary scientific publication. We also miss every allusion to the botany of the Chinese. That singular people had found out the sexuality of plants long before it was insisted upon by Europeans. Long before any *Herbals* flourished with us, they had such books illustrated by woodcuts. In fact, the work of Li-shi-chin, written more than three centuries ago, is still the standard book on the *Materia Medica* of China, and consists of fifty octavo volumes, illustrated by numerous woodcuts of minerals, plants and animals. Extracts from this work have been published both in France and this country.

Our new editions include Vol. II. of Dr. Stevens's *History of the Religious Movement of the Eighteenth Century called Methodism* (Tegg),—*Songs in Sorrow and Songs of Joy*, by C. A. I. (Nisbet & Co.),—and a revised edition of *Connexional Punctuation oratorically extended; its Adoption advocated and its Utility shown*, by a Type Corrector (Simpkin). We have before us a reprint of Dr. Hodgson's

*Lecture on the Education of Girls, considered in Connexion with the University Local Examinations* (Emily Faithfull),—and a second edition of *The Warriors of Our Wooden Walls and their Victories; together with a Short Account of the most Remarkable Iron-Clad Vessels*, by J. Bradshawe Walker (Aylott & Son).—These miscellanies may also be announced: *The Wrongs of Slavery, the Right of Emancipation, and the Future of the African Race in the United States*, by Robert Dale Owen (Trübner & Co.),—*On the Value of Fortresses and Fortified Positions in Defensive Operations: an Essay*, by Captain C. C. Chesney (Byfield, Haworth & Co.),—*Transactions of the Manchester Statistical Society, Session 1863-64* (Manchester, Cave & Sever),—*Miscellaneous Poems*, by Henry Gilpin (Longman),—Vol. I. of *The Chinese and Japanese Repository of Facts and Events in Science, History, and Art relating to Eastern Asia*, edited by the Rev. James Summers (Allen & Co.),—*The Sermon on the Mount* (Simpkin),—*The Deaf and Dumb: their Deprivation and its Consequences, the Process of their Education, with other Interesting Particulars*, by the Rev. Samuel Smith (Mackintosh),—and *Christian Spiritualism; wherein is shown the Extension of the Human Faculties by the Application of Modern Spiritual Phenomena according to the Doctrine of Christ*, by W. R. Bertolacci (Emily Faithfull).

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

*A Chronicle of Day by Day* by E. S. B. M., fc. 8vo. 5/- cl. *Arabian Nights*, Text rev. by Dulcken (Dulcet's illust. ed.), V. 1, 7/- *Askeford Park*, A Novel, by a Clergyman, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21/- cl. *Bee Keeping*, by "The Times Bee-Master," illust. small post 8vo. 5/- *Biggs's New System of Chemistry*, by J. Biggs, 2 vols. post 8vo. 12/- cl. *Book of Common Prayer (Arranged-as-Said Edition)*, 32mo. 1/- roan. *Book of Juvenile Poetry*, selected from Best Authors, fc. 8vo. 3/- cl. *Captain Herbert, a Sea Story*, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/- cl. *Christendom* (Simpkin),—*The Deaf and Dumb: their Deprivation and its Consequences, the Process of their Education, with other Interesting Particulars*, by the Rev. Samuel Smith (Mackintosh),—and *Christian Spiritualism; wherein is shown the Extension of the Human Faculties by the Application of Modern Spiritual Phenomena according to the Doctrine of Christ*, by W. R. Bertolacci (Emily Faithfull).

*ADVERTISEMENTS.*—*New Works by Miss Frances Power Cobbe*.—On the 12th of October will be published, in One handsome Volume, post 8vo. 536 pages, cloth, price 12s. 6d., *ITALICS: Brief Notes on Politics, Philosophy, and Places in Italy in 1864*.—Also, now ready, in 1 vol. post 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d., *RELIGIOUS DUTY. Contents*: I. The Canon of Religious Duty. II. Religious Offences. III. Religious Faults. IV. Religious Obligations.—London: Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster Row.

## THE LITERARY SEASON.

In addition to the lists of last week, we have the following announcements to make:—*Messrs. Hurst & Blackett* have in preparation: 'My Life and Recollections,' by the Hon. Granville F. Berkeley,—'The Queen of the County: a Novel,' by the author of 'Margaret and her Bridesmaids,'—'A Journey from London to Persepolis, including Wanderings in the Caucasus, Georgia, Daghestan, Armenia, and Persia, &c.,' by J. Ussher,—'Blount Tempest,' by the Rev. J. C. M. Bellew,—'The Life of Josiah Wedgwood,' from his private correspondence and family papers, by Eliza Meteyard,—'Not Proven: a Novel,'—'The Haunted London,' by Walter Thornbury,—'The Ordeal for Wives,' by the author of 'The Morals of May Fair,'—'Brigands and Brigandage in Southern Italy,' by Count Maffei; and new works of fiction by the author of 'John Halifax,' Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Kavanaugh, the author of 'Barbara's History,' the author of 'Grandmother's Money,' Mr. George M'Donald, and Mr. W. G. Wills.

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Messrs. Williams & Norgate are preparing:—‘Comparative Osteology: an Elementary Atlas of Comparative Osteology,’ consisting of twelve plates, drawn on stone by B. Waterhouse Hawkins, Esq.; the figures selected and arranged by Prof. T. H. Huxley, — H. C. Barlow’s ‘Critical, Historical, and Philosophical Contributions to the Study of the Divina Commedia,’—‘Biblical Papers: being the Remains of the late Rev. W. H. Coleman,’—‘Mar Jacob (Bishop of Edessa), ‘Scholia on Passages of the Old Testament,’ now first edited in the original Syriac, with an English translation and notes by the Rev. G. Phillips, D.D.,—‘Ancient Syriac Documents relative to the Earliest Establishment of Christianity in Edessa and the Neighbouring Countries, from the Year after our Lord’s Ascension to the beginning of the Fourth Century,’ discovered, edited, translated, and annotated by W. Cureton, D.D.,—‘Prehistoric Archaeology; or, Essays on the Primitive Condition of Man in Europe and America,’ by John Lubbock, —‘Orthodoxy, Scripture and Reason: an Examination of some of the principal Articles of the Creed of Christendom,’ by the Rev. W. Kirkus, —‘The Sacred Books of the Buddhists compared with History and Modern Science,’ by R. Spence Hardy, —‘On the Philosophy of Primary Beliefs,’ by Richard Lowndes.

Messrs. Trübner & Co. promise ‘Italics: Brief Notes on Politics, People, and Places in Italy,’ by Frances Power Cobbe, —‘The Critical Writings of Theodore Parker,’ edited by Frances Power Cobbe, —‘Lessons from the World of Matter and the World of Man,’ by Theodore Parker, —‘A General View of Positivism,’ by Auguste Comte; translated by Dr. J. H. Bridges, —‘The History of India, as told by its own Historians: comprising the Muhammadan Period,’ by the late Sir H. M. Elliot; edited from his posthumous papers by E. B. Cowell, —‘Memoirs on the History, Philology, and Ethnic Distribution of the Races of the Northwest Provinces of India: being an amplified edition of the Glossary of Indian Terms,’ by the late Sir H. M. Elliot; arranged from MS. materials collected by him, and edited by Reinhold Rost, —‘History of the Sect of Maharrjahs; or, Vallabhacharyas in Western India,’ by Karsandas Muljee, —‘A Compendious Sanskrit-English Dictionary, for the Use of those who intend to read the Easier Works of Classical Sanskrit Literature,’ by Theodor Goldstücker, —‘A Compendious Grammar of the Sanskrit Language for Beginners,’ by Theodor Goldstücker, —‘The Religion of the Zoroastrians, as contained in their Sacred Writings: with a History of the Zend and Pehlevi Literatures, and a Grammar of the Zend and Pehlevi Languages,’ by Martin Haug, —‘Essays on Language and Literature,’ by Thomas Watt, —‘Libraries and their Founders,’ by Edward Edwards, —‘Les Opuscules de M. Sylvain Van de Weyer, seconde série,’ —‘The Political History of the United States of America during the Great Rebellion, from November 6, 1860, to July 4, 1864,’ by Edward M’Pherson, —‘Instructions in Gymnastics,’ by Arthur and Charles Nahl, —‘The Medical and Economic Properties of the Vegetable Substances of the Tropical Regions: with a Pharmacopœia for General Use,’ by S. L. Swaab, —‘On the Natural and Morbid Changes of the Human Eye and their Treatment,’ by C. Bader.

Messrs. Walton & Maberly announce for early publication: —‘Practical Dietary for Families, Schools, and the Labouring Classes,’ by Edward Smith, —‘New Ancient History,’ complete in two volumes, by Philip Smith, —‘Handbook of Skin Diseases,’ by Dr. Hillier, —‘Goldsmith’s Traveller: with Notes on the Analysis and Parsing,’ by C. P. Mason.

Messrs. Ward & Lock will publish (this day), ‘Love’s Strife with the Convent,’ by E. Massey, —‘Dalziel’s Goldsmith,’ —‘Dalziel’s Arabian Nights,’ —‘Fifty Celebrated Women, their Virtues and Failings, and the Lesson of their Lives,’ —‘Great Inventors, the Sources of their Usefulness, and the Results of their Efforts,’ —‘The Family Gift-book Library,’ —‘Harrison Weir’s Pleasure-Book of Animals,’ —‘Wild Animals and their Homes, Domestic Animals and their Habits.’

Messrs. Saunders, Otley & Co. will publish: —

the second volume of Mr. Edwin Arnold’s ‘History of the Marquis of Dalhousie’s Administration of British India,’ —‘The Adventures of Miss Belle Boyd with the Confederate Army,’ —‘The Kennel Stud-Book,’ edited by ‘Cecil,’ —‘The Rank and File of the Confederate Army,’ by Mr. Henry Hotze; also the following novels: —‘Uncle Angus,’ by Mrs. Nichols, —‘The Little House by the Railway Arch,’ by Charles Felix, —‘My Sister’s Son,’ by W. J. Sorrell, —‘Percy Talbot,’ by George Graham.

Messrs. Edmonston & Douglas have in preparation: —‘Frost and Fire, Natural Engines, Tool Marks and Chips,’ with sketches drawn from nature, —‘The Advent and Earlier Years of Our Lord’s Life on Earth,’ by the Rev. William Hanna, —‘Sabbath Verses,’ by Lord Kinloch, —‘Cakes, Leeks, Puddings, and Potatoes; a Lecture on the Nationalities of the United Kingdom,’ by George Seton.

#### THE CANON OF PTOLEMY.

Temple, Oct. 1, 1864.  
I find some notes on the List of Kings which is commonly called the Canon of Ptolemy.

There are only three things in it open to criticism. The first, the form of year; the second, the names of the kings; the third, the numbers.

For the form of the year it is that of the Alexandrian astronomers. It is altogether incredible that any Babylonian contemporary scribe should have reckoned by such a year; that Babylonian kings should have reckoned from its commencement as the beginning of their reign; or that it should have been reduced from another list, since it contains no fractions.

For the names of the kings, that of Nabochodrosor is unknown to any early Greek writer. Herodotus ascribes all the great works at Babylon to a Queen Nitocris, mother of Labynetus, the last king. Diodorus, who follows Ctesias, has only a great Belesys. This King Nabochodrosor is clearly brought forward at a later time.

For the numbers, there are in its completed form two equal cycles; one of Babylonians, the other of Persians, each eleven Metonic cycles.

For the eclipses, taking the first day of the year of the death of Alexander to count from by a cycle known in ancient times of eighteen years, fifteen days and a third, there will be given the first and the middle eclipses, with intervals between each two dates of eleven such cycles.

The piece is plainly a spurious piece and a mere fraud, and no better than Manetho, Megasthenes, or Berousus.

JAMES BROUN.

#### THE TABLET OF MEMPHIS.

32, Highbury Place, Sept. 26, 1864.

In a late number of the *Athenæum* you did me the favour of inserting a letter in which I expressed a wish that M. Mariette should publish the valuable Tablet of Kings which he had lately discovered in a tomb near Memphis. He has now done so, for which we owe him our best thanks. Its full importance cannot be immediately described, or even discovered; but the information which it gives us is certainly most valuable. It contains two rows of kings’ names, each twenty-nine in number. Six have been wholly obliterated out of the upper row, and five out of the lower row. The upper row contains the names of Rameses II. and his predecessors, who seem all meant for kings of Upper Egypt, or kings of Memphis who ruled over Upper Egypt; while the names in the lower row seem meant for contemporaneous High Priests of Memphis, some or all of whom may have called themselves Kings of Lower Egypt. Many of these last names were before unknown to us; but the Theban names in the upper row may most usefully be compared with our other authorities, namely, Manetho, Eratosthenes, and the Tablet of Abydos. The result of this comparison is fairly stated by M. Mariette, who most frankly owns that this Tablet contradicts the longer views of chronology published by Bunsen and Lepsius, and held, I believe, by most of the Continental scholars. This frankness is the more creditable in M. Mariette, because he is himself an advocate for the long

chronology. Thus, reading the list of names backwards from Rameses II. to Amosis, the first of the Eighteenth Dynasty, this Tablet, like the Tablet of Abydos, immediately jumps to the kings of Manetho’s Twelfth Dynasty; thus arguing that the intermediate five Dynasties mentioned by Manetho must have been reigning contemporaneously with the others, and add no length of time to a table of chronology. But I prefer giving M. Mariette’s own words: —“*Après Amosis, la Table de Saqqarah [or of Memphis], à l’exemple de la Table d’Abydos, franchit onze siècles, et arrive sans intermédiaire, à la XII<sup>e</sup> dynastie.*” For the further omission in this Tablet of four more dynasties, I again give M. Mariette’s own words: —“*Les quatre cartouches suivants sont bien connus; ils appartiennent à la VI<sup>e</sup> dynastie. Ainsi, encore une fois, le monument de Toumar-i [this Tablet] omet quatre familles (VII<sup>e</sup>, VIII<sup>e</sup>, IX<sup>e</sup> et X<sup>e</sup> dynasties) représentant une durée de quatre cents trente-six ans.*” Thus, according to M. Mariette’s admission, this Tablet strikes out from the long chronology, of which he is himself an advocate, two periods amounting together, to 1,536 years; and, further, omits at the beginning several of Manetho’s earliest names, which, as being of kings who immediately succeeded the gods, we may suppose to belong to the province of fable. Again thanking M. Mariette for his valuable contribution to Egyptian knowledge, —I am, &c.

SAMUEL SHARPE.

#### DERIVATION OF + AND -.

Oct. 4, 1864.

THAT + was the corruption of et was proposed in the *Magazine of Popular Science*, vol. i., p. 191, by the late T. S. Davies. He was also confident that - was the line drawn above the contracted word mns. The late Prof. Rigaud suggested for + a corruption of p, but did not take the old form of the letter: he also thought that - was but the last form of m, very often seen in the final m of hurried handwriting in our own day, in which a dash joined to hi does duty for him. The + being originally not a sign of addition, as I have shown, but of more, the et must be abandoned. I think the abbreviations of p and m very probable: in the old p the upstroke and cross-line are prominent, and the loop is a junction. But with them may compete the notion that two strokes were used for more, and one for less, without any obligation to the alphabet. A great many cases are given in which simple duplication stands for indefinite majority: it was somewhere proposed that, in a personification, eternity should be represented twice as large as time.

A. DE MORGAN.

#### SCIENCE AND SCRIPTURE.

So long as the theologian was left alone, he employed himself in assailing scientific discovery with charges of contradicting the word of God: that is, his own interpretation of his own definition of it. In process of time the scientific inquirer, partly by his own research, partly by hearing it said by the theologian, began to suspect that he really did differ from what the theologians called the word of God. It therefore suggested itself to him that he should inquire what the word of God really is; the inquiry led to a discussion which is now in full vigour. A fair subject for discussion it is: and we are for all the combatants; from the Oxonian who declares that every syllable of the canonical books is divinely given, to the colonial bishop who would say that man, not the Omniscient, has told us that “about thirty and six men” were smitten at Ai. The old theology would stop the fight altogether. Not from the Bible itself; not from the articles of the Church of England: but from the mere dictum of a majority of the clerical body. The sixth article, followed by Bishop Colenso, says no more than that “Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation.” Matters standing thus, theology—for she is at the bottom of it—instigates some men of science to circulate and ask signatures to a certain declaration, which is to prevent the war from being carried further into the old assailant’s territory. This declaration sine in

nothing except the assumption that theology is perfect, and that discordances between theological assumption and scientific theory are to be left "side by side until it shall please God to allow us to see the manner in which they may be reconciled." Is this the way in which it has hitherto pleased God that we shall be allowed to see? Not at all: apparent contradictions have never been reconciled without an examination of both sides. But it is a step gained that permission is given to leave the contradictions side by side, we can all remember a time when it was the fashion to cry, Down with any science which contradicts our decisions about Scripture, or you are infidel, atheist, and Anathema Maranatha.

We translate the declaration into one which ought to have been circulated among theologians and natural philosophers in former days: we have kept as nearly as we can to what is before us.

#### DECLARATION.

We, the undersigned Students of Theology and of Nature, desire to express our sincere regret, that common notions of religious truth are perverted by some in our own times into occasion for casting reproach upon the advocates of demonstrated or highly probable scientific theories. We conceive that it is impossible for the Word of God, as correctly read in the Book of Nature, and the Word of God, as truly interpreted out of the Holy Scripture, to contradict one another, however much they may appear to differ. We are not forgetful that neither theological interpretation nor physical knowledge is yet complete, but that both are in a condition of progress; and that at present our finite reason enables us only to see both one and the other as through a glass darkly [the writers of the original declaration have distinctively applied to physical science the phrase by which St. Paul denotes the imperfections of theological vision, which they tacitly assume to be quite perfect]; and we confidently believe that a time will come when the two records will be seen to agree in every particular. We cannot but deplore that Religion should be looked upon with suspicion by some, and Science by others, by the students of either who do not make a study of the other, merely on account of the unadvised manner in which some are placing Religion in opposition to Science, and some are placing Science in opposition to Religion. We believe that it is the duty of every theological student to investigate the Scripture, and of every scientific student to investigate Nature, simply for the purpose of elucidating truth. And if either should find that some of his results appear to be in contradiction, whether to Scripture or to Nature, or rather to his own interpretation of one or the other, which may be erroneous, he should not affirm as with certainty that his own conclusion must be right, and the other interpretation wrong: but should leave the two side by side for further inquiry into both, until it shall please God to allow us to arrive at the manner in which they may be reconciled. In the mean while, instead of insisting, and least of all with acrimony or injurious statements about others, upon the seeming differences between Science and the Scriptures, it would be a thousand times better to rest in faith as to our future state, in hope as to our coming knowledge, and in charity as to our present differences.

We recommend Dr. Stenhouse and his colleagues to withdraw their ill-advised document, and to circulate the above instead.

Perhaps it is worth while, in referring to the Declaration, to observe that, among the names appended to that document, some are liable to mislead the unwary. We have reason to know that the name of Adam Sedgwick, M.D. is widely confounded with that of the Rev. Prof. Adam Sedgwick. Perhaps we may get Prof. Sedgwick's name to our declaration, if we circulate it: we should not despair of Sir J. Herschel and Sir J. Bowring. But we should have the modesty to invite voluntary subscribers by general advertisement, and not to push our production under the eyes of a selected assortment.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

We understand that Mr. Warren De La Rue, Mr. Balfour Stewart, and Mr. Loewy, are en-

gaged in a series of important investigations, embracing a variety of interesting views connected with the physics of the sun; these views being derived partly from a discussion of the photographic pictures obtained at Kew, and partly from considerations wholly distinct from the results of photographic observations. Mr. Carrington has, also, recently placed at the disposal of these gentlemen, his observations made at Red Hill, during a period of seven years. It is expected that some light may thus be thrown on terrestrial meteorology, and possibly also, on molecular physics, by the labours of these ardent workers in science.

Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co. will publish in the course of the current month, the first volume of "A History of the Sepoy War," by Mr. Kaye. The author has had at his disposal abundant materials, public and private, of the best kind, including the entire Indian correspondence of the late Lord Canning, the correspondence of Sir John Lawrence, Sir James Outram, and others of the chief actors in the great events described in the pages of the work.

The second volume of Mr. Spencer's "System of Philosophy," being the first volume of the "Principles of Biology," will be issued by Messrs. Williams & Norgate in a few days.

We hear that Mr. Banim, one of the authors of the "Tales of the O'Hara Family," is preparing a new edition of this series of Irish tales, with new prefaces and copious notes. It is pretty well understood that many of these tales were founded on fact, and that the characters in them were living men. Thus, Father Connell is said to have been described from Father O'Donnell, the Roman Catholic Dean of Ossory. The new edition is to contain a good deal of gossip on the real persons of these Irish stories.

Does anybody wish to see the Houses of Parliament burnt down? If so, there is some chance that he may be gratified. If any one doubts that such is the case, let him go by a steamboat from Westminster to Lambeth, and observe how near to the south, or Great Tower, end of the building stands vast heap of dry straw, sometimes amounting to nearly a hundred tons, and let him calculate also what may be the burthen of the three, four, five or six barges, which, laden with the same material, lie at the foot of the heap aforesaid, and would add not a little to the impressiveness of a conflagration, should such a thing happen. As these craft may be moderately set down at from twenty-five to thirty tons burthen each, the mass of inflammable material is easily estimated. It would be an extreme assertion if we said the distance between this mass and the windows of the Houses exceeds eighty or one hundred feet. An officer of the Houses assured us that the heap has frequently been on fire, and we fully credited the statement on observing how heartily the lady of the captain of one of the barges was enjoying her pipe at the moment we contemplated the peculiar and thoroughly British arrangement of straw and Palace in such near neighbourhood to each other. The one thing needed to bring them together in disastrous conflagration was wanting that lay in the good woman's peaceful pipe. We forecast the probable effects upon English Art, of bringing these things together by that means, and perceived that more than one question of moment might be solved thereby, and disposed of for ever, —e.g., the merits of stereochrome and fresco painting, the permanency, and even the artistic value of all the pictures on the Palace walls, nay, even the quality of the stone of which the last are built, to say nothing of the respective merits of the several processes for preserving the same. By the time we had arrived, in imagination, at the point of the consequences suggested, which related to the burning of Westminster Abbey, the lady in question had finished her pipe, and having, ere wiping the deck of the little caboose, thought fit to assume her crinoline, she next, having homely duties to perform, divested herself of that garment by a simple but indescribable process, and "went below." It is beyond question that she poked the fire, and that we saw bright red sparks ascend from the domestic hearth beneath, and go overboard with

much blue smoke. The wind might have taken them the other way, in which case, let us hope the fireman of the parish of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, or whoever has charge of the engine in the neighbouring church, would have been a man active of body, courageous of heart, and decisive in action; let us hope also, for the sake of certain millions spent at Westminster, that the tide would have been high, the fire-mains filled, and the turncock at hand.

Mr. Hotten has reprinted in the form of a tract, with copious notes by Mr. Edmund Peacock, "The Army Lists of the Roundheads and Cavaliers in 1642." The original is somewhat rare, though not so rare as Mr. Hotten appears to think, and the reprint will be useful to many students.

Mr. A. W. Bennett's series of works, illustrated by photography, will shortly be increased by an edition of Prof. Longfellow's "Hyperion," embellished by twenty-four photographs of the scenery of the Rhine, Switzerland and the Tyrol, by Mr. F. Frith; and by a work on the Cathedrals and ancient Structures of Normandy, by Mr. F. G. Stephens, with twenty-five photographic illustrations by Messrs. Cundall & Downes.

Richard Barnfield's "Lady Pecunia," the edition of which, in 1605, is said to be unique, has been reprinted from the Bridgewater House copy by Mr. Collier. This work is of moment, from the evidence which it offers as to the authorship of that beautiful poem, "The Passionate Pilgrim," now generally assigned to Shakespeare. The following versicles are worth quoting, as an example of the way in which scholars and men of letters judged of Shakespeare's place among the poets so late as 1605:

#### A REMEMBRANCE OF SOME ENGLISH POETS.

Live Spenser ever in thy Fairy Queen,  
Whoe like for deepe conceit was never seene;

Crownd mayst thou be, unto thy more renoume,  
(As King of Poets) with a Lawrell Crown.

And Daniell, praised for thy sweet-chast verse,  
Whose Fame is grav'd on Rosamonds blacke herse,  
Still mayst thou live, and still be honoured  
For rare worke, the White Rose and the Red.

And Drayton, whose well-written Tragedies  
And sweet Epistles soare thy fames to skies;  
Thy learned Name is equal with the rest,  
Whose stately Numbers are so well addrest.

And Shakespeare, thou whose hony flowing vaine,  
(Pleasing the World) thy Praises doth containe,  
Whose Venus, and whose Lucrece (sweet and chaste)  
Thy Name in fames immortal booke hath plac't.

Live ever you, at least in Fame live ever:  
Well may the Body die, but Fame die never.

—Not a word of the plays!

Correspondent writes to us:—"In your last issue you recommend Mr. Punch to take notice of the absurd title which has just been conferred upon the Brothers Schlagintweit. The idea has already been anticipated in the Berlin *Charivari*, where a few weeks ago they received a well-merited castigation. The ancient Mexicans had a great king, Prescott tells us, but his name is so long and barbarous that it could never become popular in Europe. It is almost to be feared that the name of Schlagintweit-Saliniński will share the same fate."

A literary friend, of strong sense and delicate organization, who is now staying at a country house near a decent town, sends us the following notes on a book which has many rivals of the same infamous kind:—"I want to call your attention to a series of *yellow books* with illustrated covers, exactly similar to those in which we are all of us liable to be reprinted. I have seen these books in the windows of respectable book-shops, and had no idea they were either better or worse than the novels which, having attained a certain favour, are reprinted in a cheap form. The other day, one of the books I speak of fell into my hands; it rejoiced in the title of 'Skittles: the History of a Fascinating Woman.' It was not without a degree of cleverness; it was not to be called indecent; it was simply *infamous*. The next day, in the columns of a morning paper, I saw a series of these precious books advertised; also, a series of the 'Women of London, illustrated.' These books are on the plan and in imitation of two atrocious French works, called 'Ces Dames' and the 'Mémoires de Rigleboche.' They all have the same aim, which is to

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give pictures of the life and manners of persons of whom one would wish both one's sons and daughters to be ignorant. The English book is more demoralizing than the French prototype, because it is better written, and the immorality treated in such a calm, decent, matter-of-fact manner that it will circulate where a gross book would be at once discerned and discarded. Can nothing be done to put these books down; or at least to compel them into the regions where such works might be expected to be found? To see them circulating in respectable shops, side by side with the books that have received the stamp of being worth permanence, is a shame as well as a danger, —much more serious than adulterated bread or arsenicated sweetmeats. You may imagine I am in earnest when I have been at the pains to write all this. I have seldom felt so indignant as when I found the sort of book I had picked up, and I felt degraded when I closed it; and I who write this have served my apprenticeship to French novels."

—We are very much surprised to hear that such books are exposed in the windows of respectable shops; and in the absence of some better evidence of the fact, should be much inclined to doubt the responsibility.

Paris is at present in possession of thirteen different museums, not counting those at the Louvre and at Versailles. Besides the ancient and modern works of sculpture, these rich collections contain the most miscellaneous objects of mediæval art, as well as of Renaissance paintings, drawings, woodcuts, and engravings, Egyptian, American, Celtic, and Roman antiquities. The collection of the Jardin des Plantes, with its cabinet of comparative anatomy, founded by Cuvier, is not included in the above-mentioned number. All these collections are open to the student, as well as the six large public libraries, of which the Impérial contains 1,000,000 volumes and 80,000 manuscripts; besides these, there exists a number of valuable libraries of the different faculties, for the special branches of study, and of scientific institutions, most of which are open to the student; and those few for which a special permission is necessary, grant it without any difficulties. No wonder that Humboldt wrote to a friend in 1827, who had expressed his surprise at the German scholar having made the French capital his abode: "You are surprised at this? I am certain to find here, in one place, what I should have to look for in Germany in thirty-six places, and then very likely in vain."

Herr Gustav Freytag's new novel is announced as likely to be ready in a few weeks. The title is "The Lost Manuscript."

Tourists will be glad to learn that the Brocken, the highest mountain of the Harz Mountains, will by next spring be connected by telegraph with Ilsenburg: thus enabling them to ascertain the state of the weather, the friends they are likely to meet there, and the nature of the accommodation they can expect.

The first number of the fifth volume of the German Dictionary, begun by the Brothers Grimm, has just appeared. This national work has been continued by Dr. R. Hildebrand, who was a fellow-labourer in this undertaking in the Grimms' lifetime, and Prof. Karl Weigand, of Giessen. The number just published comprises the letter K to Kartenbild. It gives ample proof how fully Dr. Hildebrand has entered into the spirit of the undertaking, and how completely he operates in the sense of his great predecessors. We cannot judge how much of the material he found prepared by the Grimms. In the profuseness of linguistic and historical observations, in his etymological developments and the pleasing selection of quotations, Dr. Hildebrand follows close in the footsteps of his masters.

M.R. MOREY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Philip, R.A.—Stanfield, R.A.—Roberts, R.A.—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Ward, R.A.—Hunt, R.A.—Prestwich, R.A.—Tennant, R.A.—Hunt, R.A.—Coope, R.A.—Linton, R.A.—A.R.A.—Calderon, R.A.—Sant, R.A.—Ansdell, R.A.—Linnell, sen.—P. Nasmyth—Holman Hunt—Gale—Dufield—Miss Mutrie—Baxter—Meissonier—Gérôme—Gallait—Willems—Frère—Auguste Bonheur, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

## SCIENCE

### BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

#### SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

SATURDAY.

'On the Mechanical Theory and Application of the Laws of Magnetic Induction and Electricity,' by Mr. J. B. THOMPSON.—In this paper electricity and magnetism were considered as a force in the same way as heat and light; and electric and magnetic induction were treated in correspondence with mechanics. The summary of the author's theories is:—That the phenomena called electricity and magnetism are two forms of force which may either be in conatus or in act. If in conatus, they are in a state of tension; if in act, then in a state of fluxion. Electricity is in conatus when in the static form of excitation, or when the voltaic circuit is not completed; in act, when the matter highly excited is brought in contact with matter less highly excited, or when the voltaic circuit is completed. Magnetism is in conatus when the magnetic vortical sphere is held constant by a constant electric current, or by hardened steel or magnetic iron ore, so that the earth-magnetism may flow in; in act, on its electric projection and recession, or when iron or some other paramagnetic is moved through this sphere. That electric conduction is by certain molecular movements of particular portions of matter. Those wherein this movement is easily excited are called conductors, and those wherein it is with difficulty excited are called insulators. That magnetic conduction is by the symmetrical arrangement into a vortical sphere of spirals of a general medium, which pervades all matter, and holds it in that form for the time being. That particular matter wherein the sphere is easily excited is called paramagnetic, and that wherein it is with more difficulty excited is called diamagnetic. That this sphere can be fixed by means of hardened steel or magnetic iron ore. That the magnetic vortical can be excited by means of spiral currents of electricity generally, and even by a tangent to such spiral. Also it can be induced by magnetic conduction in paramagnetics. That the magnetic force is only in a state of fluxion on the projection and recession of this sphere. That this sphere is projected in the direction of the exciting electric current, and recedes in the opposite direction. That the electric force is induced on the projection of the magnetic vortical, and also on its recession. That, consequently, for one inducing current there are two induced currents; therefore, it would appear that by induction electric excitation is multiplied. Finally, that these inductions and conversions of force are in strict accordance with the laws of mechanical motion. In connexion with the paper an induction machine was exhibited, the chief points of novelty in which appear to be these:—that it is self-acting; the current of voltaic electricity which produces the induced current also drives the machine; that the machine can be so adjusted that the quantity and intensity of the induced current shall range from that of 10 Daniell's cells to that of 1,000, and this without employing more than three or four cells. These are valuable properties to electricians who are engaged in experiments with electricity of high or even moderately high tension. Besides, it is applicable to whatever batteries are, having been used experimentally for telegraphy and for electro-depositing. For telegraphy through submarine and subterranean cables there appears to have been a great objection to induction machines, or rather induction coils. The objection was, that these induction coils sent their electricity through the cables in sudden intense shocks, which injured the insulation of the cable. In this machine it is apparently a continuous flow, and no spark will jump from one electrode to the other, unless first brought in contact, as in batteries. When modified for electro-plating it is much more efficient than the ordinary battery; for though it deposits the metal more slowly on any one article, yet it deposits it much more firmly and with a better surface than the ordinary battery does, and it will deposit the same quantity on thousand articles at once, which enables it to deposit ten times more metal in the

same time than its own exciting battery would do. The construction of the machine is apparently very simple, and will not be easily deranged or speedily worn out.

'On the Development of Electricity from the Rays of the Sun and other Sources of Light,' by Mr. H. KEEVIL.—The subject of this paper was the motions excited in gilded leaves suspended by spider-threads in inverted glass jars by the sunbeams. The evidence adduced was insufficient to prove that electricity, instead of heat, was the cause of the movements.

'On the Rain-fall of the British Isles, 1862-63,' by Mr. J. G. SYMONS.—The resolution of the General Committee of this Association having involved two branches of progress in the collection of rain-fall statistics, it appears best to notice separately what has been done in each. To take first the grant for additional rain-gauges, and its appropriation. The whole of the existing stations contributing to the tables of rain-fall published in the British Association Report for 1862, together with all additional stations subsequently obtained, were laid down on blank maps; a list was then made of the localities where new stations were most urgently required, and this list was forwarded to the *Times*, with a letter requesting persons who had gauges in those districts to state so, and soliciting communications from persons willing to take charge of the new gauges to be placed. About three hundred replies were received to this letter. The applications being so much in excess of the number of gauges supplied by the Association, the task of selection was very onerous, but was greatly lightened by the large proportion of applicants who, on learning the state of the case, undertook to defray the cost of their own instruments, as well as to perform the necessary duties. Ninety-two additional stations have thus been established. Gauges at Owendoon, Pwllheil, Torquay, Whitchurch, Fontmell Magna, Hartland, Holywell, Whitby, Antrim, Bunninadden, Innisbambo, Northallerton, Berriew, Letterkenny, Ennis, Kilkenney, Acol, Carmarthen, and Breithin, near Dolgelly, were erected out of the grant made last year; and a further grant will be applied for this year, in order to render the system still more complete. One most important step has been taken during the present year, namely, the organization of a series of stations in the north of Wales, special attention being paid to the district immediately round Snowdon, the principal object being to compare the fall in that part of the country with that in the Lake district of Cumberland and Westmorland. Owing to the previous expenditure of the whole of the last year's small grant, the cost of this series of stations has been borne by Capt. Mathew, of Wern, Carnarvon. The gauges were specially constructed, with regard to their adaptability for the measurement of snow as well as rain; how far they will answer remains to be proved. It is proposed that there shall not be less than twenty-two stations, so as to render the series of observations as complete as possible. It cannot but be very gratifying to all those who are interested in the important practical question of the rain-fall in this country to find Capt. Mathew ready to take, single-handed, both the trouble and expense of organizing this extensive cordon of stations, almost, if not quite, as extensive as those supported for some years in the Lake district by the Royal Society. Details respecting the fall of rain can only be given advantageously in tables such as are appended to this Report; but the broad outlines characterizing the distribution of rain during 1862 and 1863 may be thus briefly sketched. Taking, first, the whole of the stations in England, Scotland, and Ireland, the average fall in each of the years 1860, 61, 62, and 63 is about 10 per cent. above the average of the last half-century, and the fall in the three years 1860, 61, 62 nearly equal, the difference being less than 2 per cent. of the total quantity, while 1863, which was rather drier than the others, only differed by 5 per cent. These very uniform results are surprising, considering that, in some districts, the fluctuation has been nearly 100 per cent. For instance, Holkham, 1860 was 35 inches, 1863 only 18 inches; Torosay Castle, in 1860, was 70 inches, and in 1863 was 111 inches, differences the reverse of each other—

in one case of 17 inches excess in 1860, in the other 41 inches in excess in 1863. Yet the general average throughout the country remains nearly constant; it is, in fact, a similar compensation in yearly totals to that which has prevailed during the drought now so much felt in the south of England at the very time that the north-west of Scotland has been suffering from want of dry weather. It is further evident, from the table of average fall, that there has been a series of dry years in the midland counties of England, just as there has been a series of three wet ones in Ireland and along the west coast of Scotland. The drought at stations in the north midland counties has been more felt even than is warranted by the small fall in 1863, because the ground has had no chance of resuming its normal condition since the partial drought in 1861. The minimum recorded fall is 14·46 in 1863, at Southwell, Nottinghamshire, in which district seven stations return less than 17 inches. On the other hand, the maximum of 1863, namely, 173·84 at Seathwaite, is supported by 173 inches at Drishraig, by Dalmally, and by six other stations, with an annual fall between 100 and 150 inches.

'On the Temperature and Rain-fall of Bath,' by the Rev. L. JENYNS.—The author, having been resident in the neighbourhood but a limited number of years, and having during that time changed his residence three times, felt that no observations of his own would serve to furnish any results of sufficient value to be brought forward. He had, therefore, been obliged to content himself with a few returns sent him for the occasion by other observers, which, though not in all cases so full as could be wished, nor including all the heads of meteorological inquiry which ought to find a place in a complete register, were nevertheless the only ones, so far as we could ascertain, available for the purpose. The returns received relate to temperature and rain. The chief one on the temperature of Bath is a thermometrical register by Sir Van-sittart Stonehouse, kept in the Circus for four years, commencing with 1858 and ending with 1861. The instrument employed was one of Six's self-registering thermometers. It had been compared with a standard, and was affixed to a north wall, at the height of four feet from the ground, and screened from the sun and radiation. The table gave the average daily maxima, minima, and mean, by which it appeared that the mean temperature of the seasons was, in spring 48°, in summer 60°, in autumn 50°, and in winter 60°. A second table showed the yearly extreme temperatures from the year 1858 to 1863, by which it appeared that the highest registered temperature last year was 80°, and the lowest 55°. According to these observations, the mean temperature of Bath for the last four years is 49 degrees, or very little more, and not higher than the mean temperature of Greenwich for the same four years. This is probably too low to be considered the average mean, and may be due partly to the position of the instrument, and partly to the short term of years for which the observations were made, one of those years especially (1860) having been a cold one throughout England. The mean of nine years' observations, 1842 to 1850, both inclusive, made by a gentleman, formerly resident in Bath, and furnished by him, is 51 degrees, so much higher than the above that we may consider the true mean temperature of Bath as a point yet to be correctly ascertained. It is not, however, so much in respect of its higher mean temperature, so far as it may be higher, that Bath has the advantage of other towns lying more to the east, as it is in respect of its less range of temperature, the climate in consequence being more moderate. Its milder winters are known to the public generally, but with respect to its summers there is a very prevalent mistake. Strangers often suppose that because Bath is comparatively mild in winter, it must be necessarily very hot in summer, and they consider it a place to avoid in that season. That this is to a certain extent an error, and that, whatever may be its climate in summer in other respects, it is not characterized by a temperature higher than that of other towns in England, excepting some lying considerably to the north, or, indeed, so high

as many, will clearly appear to those who take the trouble to compare the maximum height of the thermometer at Bath during very hot weather with what it is elsewhere on the same days. This the author had done on many occasions; and the truth seems to be that, to the same degree to which it is less cold in winter, it is less hot in summer, the difference between the extreme temperatures of Bath and the extremes reached in other places apparently increasing as the weather itself becomes more extreme. Thus, in June, 1858, when the thermometer at Oxford, Norwich and Gloucester, rose to 90°, at Nottingham to 92° and at Greenwich to 94°·5, at Bath it was not higher than 84°. Again, in 1859, when at Oxford it was 86°, Gloucester 87°, Norwich 92°, at Greenwich 93°, at Bath it was only 82°. So, during the hot weather in May last, when the maximum temperature in other places ranged from 85° to 88°, at Bath it was never higher than 79°. In cases of severe cold in winter, there has been as great a difference on the other side. Thus, on that notoriously cold day, December 25, 1860, when the thermometer at Nottingham and Cambridge fell to minus 8°, at Bath it was not lower than plus 11, showing a difference of 19°. This difference was much greater than usual, but it was in proportion to the very unusual degree of cold on that occasion. Generally speaking, it is much less; and, without going further into details, having at various times compared the temperature at Bath, during periods of unusual heat or cold, with what it has been at other places on the same days, more especially with the recorded temperatures at the Greenwich, Cambridge and Nottingham Observatories, the author had found that, on an average, the maximum temperature has been 5° lower and the minimum 5° higher, at Bath, than elsewhere. Passing from the temperature at Bath to the rain-fall of Bath and the neighbourhood: the average yearly rain-fall in the town of Bath from 20 years' measurement (1842-1861 both inclusive) by a gentleman whose rain-gauge was at the top of his house, and 90 feet above the level of the sea, is 31·97 inches. This observer was unable to furnish the average fall for each separate month. There are, however, three other registers of rain, kept in the neighbourhood of Bath, which go more into detail. The first of these is by the Rev. F. Lockey, of Swanswick Cottage, about two miles north of Bath, on the road to Gloucester, whose gauge is 32 feet above the ground, and at the estimated height of 350 feet above the Avon. This register was commenced in 1834, and is still carried on. The second register of rain measurements was kept by the late rector of Radstock, in this county, at the Rectory House, about eight miles south of Bath, the gauge being 250 feet above the sea level. It comprises a period of ten years, commencing 1841, and terminating with 1850. The third register is one commenced by Mr. Mitchell, of this town, in 1860, at the Batheaston Reservoirs, about three miles north-east of Bath, the gauge being about 2 feet from the ground, and 226 feet above the sea. This register is valuable, for giving the number of days on which rain fell in each month, in addition to the amount of rain measured; but having, as yet, been kept only four complete years, the average number cannot be depended upon. He then read two tables, by which it appeared that the average rain-fall at Swanswick, amounting to 25·78 inches, is less than at Bath by 6 inches or more, and less than that at Radstock by between 8 and 9 inches, this last being 34·50 inches. The fall at Batheaston Reservoirs would seem to be intermediate between Bath and Swanswick, but it required to be measured for a longer term of years to judge of this accurately. The above differences are considerable, regard being had to the proximity of the several stations, but are probably not greater than would arise from the difference of level and the configuration of the ground. As public interest has been much excited by the great deficiency of rain during the present year, up to the end of August, the author stated, for comparison with other places, what the deficiency has been in this neighbourhood. It appears from the Swanswick measurements, that, whereas the average fall of rain in that locality for the first

eight months of the year amounted altogether to 15·75 inches, the actual fall for the same eight months this year has been only 8·95 inches; the deficiency being 6·81 inches. This difference is very nearly the same as that observed at Clifton, by Mr. Burder. The deficiency at Swanswick was noticeable in all the months, except March and April, in which there was an excess—very small in April—but amounting to very nearly an inch in March. The author was aware that to form a correct judgment of any climate, equally for scientific as for sanitary purposes, regard should be had, not merely to temperature and the quantity of rain-fall, but also to the pressure of the atmosphere, as shown by the barometer, and humidity, as shown by the hygrometer. He regretted, however, that, under these heads, he was not aware of any observations in Bath that have been carried on for a sufficient period of time to afford useful results that could be relied on for accuracy.

'On the Rhombohedral System in Crystallurgy,' by Mr. A. R. CATTON.—This paper was to prove that the laws of symmetry of every state in the Rhombohedral system were the same as those in the prismatic system. The establishment of this proposition necessitated the abolition of the Rhombohedral system, and all crystals hitherto included in it must in future be referred to the prismatic system, all crystals included in the Rhombohedral system being merely the particular forms which crystals of the prismatic system assume when one angular element is equal to 60°.

'On the Connexion between the Form and Optical Properties of Crystals,' by Mr. A. R. CATTON.

'On a New Formula for calculating the Initial Pressure of Steam,' by Mr. R. A. PEACOCK.—Some years ago the author had occasion to attempt to calculate the probable pressure of steam at the highest known temperatures, and found, amongst other things, that between the pressures of 25 lb. per square inch and 300 lb. to the square inch, the latter being the highest pressure to which trustworthy experiments had been carried, the law of increase was approximately: That the temperature of high-pressure steam of, say, 25 lb. to the square inch and upwards, increases as the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  root of the pressure; and that, conversely, the pressure of the steam of, say, 25 lb. to the square inch and upwards, increases as the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  power of the temperature. At lower pressures than about 25 lb. per square inch, a different law prevails. As it is necessary to verify the new formula by comparison with some well-known formulae and experiments, the author has attempted to do so in a very voluminous table, and graphically in a very carefully-executed diagram. What is to be gathered from these is, that the new formula agrees with Dr. Fairbairn's experiments, from about 40 lb. to 60 lb., and very nearly with Regnault's, between 220 lb. and 336 lb.

#### SECTION B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

MONDAY.

'On the Premature Decay of the Frescoes of the Houses of Parliament, its Cause and Remedy,' by Mr. W. POOLE KING.—He said: Having lived for many years upon the Durham Down limestone, and for a long course of time made observations on the walls built with mortar from this stone, which I understand has been brought from Bristol, and used for the plaster on which the national frescoes have been painted by special recommendation from authority, and having frequently examined those walls, both in and out of doors, I recognized that effects were taking place on the walls of the Houses of Parliament exactly similar to those which I had been accustomed to see in constant operation. All the beds of Durham Down limestone are of marine origin, being full of marine shells; and, although in the long lapse of ages since they were deposited, the marine salt, with which the stone must have been saturated, has, for the most part, been washed out, yet still a trace of it remains, insensible to an ordinary analysis. It is the general practice to burn this stone into lime with braize (or cinder, taken from the scavenger's yard), and this braize always contains sulphur. In this Chemical Section, I need hardly say, that in thus burning

the minute quantity of marine salt in the stone is converted, for the most part, into sulphate of soda, or the salt well-known in commerce as "Glauber Salt." On most of the walls that grow cold in winter, I have found needle-form crystals, varying from a bloom 1-100th of an inch to needles of an inch in length, and in some instances, in damp old walls, such as the cloister-walls of a cathedral, the crystals stand out to the length of 1½ inch. At first I examined these crystals chemically. They were generally composed of sulphate of soda, in rare instances found mixed with nitrate of potash, and sometimes with small quantities of muriate of lime and magnesia. I soon became familiar with these bunches of needle-form crystals, and from their taste and general appearance could not mistake them. When the weather becomes dry, all these bunches of crystal effloresce and are converted into a loose white powder, much of which drops from the wall, carrying with it shales of plaster, or flakes of paint, or films of whatever material the surface of the wall is covered with. Moisture will condense on the wall, if allowed to grow cold in damp weather; the white powder is then dissolved, and the liquor, a solution of sulphate of soda, is absorbed by the mortar or plaster. Architects are in the habit of proving the value of the various kinds of stone prepared for their use, for the endurance of frost, by a saturated solution of sulphate of soda, similar to this liquor, which on crystallizing imitates the heaving and splitting action of ice forming from water. Accordingly, this liquor is no sooner absorbed as the wall dries, than it aggregates into ice-like crystals, and the plaster is disintegrated and heaved by the dynamical force developed in their formation. The plaster having sustained this injury, the salt transforms itself, and shoots out into bunches of needle-form crystals, only to fall again into the terrible white powder, as the air becomes warm and dry. Thus a constant succession goes on of solution and desiccation, with the changes of the weather and temperature; and if the wall be permitted to cool with the frost, the ruin of the plaster is insured. Sulphate of soda exists, not only in Durham Down limestone, but unfortunately also in much abundance in all the lias mortars, in London clays, and in many other stones. In fact, I doubt if any London wall is free from its presence. We, may, therefore, observe this kind of action of destruction going on more or less almost everywhere. A marked instance of its injurious effect can be seen in the Crystal Palace, where not only the surface of the richly-decorated walls is attacked, but also the plaster-cast statuary suffers, and requires constant renovation. In Rome and Florence, indeed, many frescoes have remained entire, with their colours smooth and in good order, for hundreds of years; but then these frescoes are on plaster made from travertino, a limestone of freshwater formation, free from salt, and the lime has been burnt with wood charcoal, in which there is no sulphur. In a late view which I had of the admirable fresco which Mr. Herbert has just finished, I find that the robes in the House of Lords was kept with a wet floor. If this apartment be ever allowed to grow cold, can we doubt that the fate of this glorious work of art is sealed? Damp will condense in drops on its surface, and be absorbed. These drops will dissolve whatever trace of sulphate of soda exists in the plaster, or perhaps in the mortar of the wall. The salt will aggregate together (probably by the force of dialysis), then form icelike crystals, to heave the plaster and show itself in a bloom on the surface of the fresco, and then desiccate into a dry powder, to be re-dissolved by the first moisture which comes over it, and then be re-absorbed again, till at last it will aggregate into blotches, and the destruction be complete. To preserve this fresco I should recommend that the robes in the House of Lords be kept always warm, and as dry as possible, so that the sulphate of soda may not pass into solution and aggregation; and surely such a work of art, of which the nation is so justly proud, is worth the cost of any expense incurred in its preservation. The "liquid glass process," I understand, has been tried, to secure the preservation of Mr. Herbert's fresco, but I doubt its power to prevent the plaster absorbing any drops of moisture which may come on its surface. Indeed, if

there be any soda in the preparation of liquid glass it may accelerate the work of destruction, for carbonate of soda is almost as efflorescent a salt as sulphate of soda, into which, however, the former is often converted by the sulphurous acid gas seldom absent from London air. I conclude that fresco painting on freshwater limestone walls, kept constantly warm and dry, will have the best chance of endurance for ages yet to come, for the delight of our remote successors.

'On an Apparatus for the Preservation or Disengagement of Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Carbonic Acid or other Gases,' by Mr. M. LYTE.

'On the Black Stones which fell from the Atmosphere at Birmingham,' by Dr. PHIPSON.—The stones fell in great quantities during a violent storm which broke over the town in the month of August. They were small, angular, and black, presenting here and there a few indications of crystallization. They acted very slightly on a magnetic needle; they gave a lightish-coloured streak, and when finely pulverized were partially soluble in hydrochloric acid. The analysis which he had made of them proved that the stones were not aerolites, but small fragments of basaltic rock, similar to that which existed a few leagues from Birmingham, near the parish of Rowley. He believed that the stones had been carried to Birmingham by a waterspout.

'On a New Method of Extracting Gold from Auriferous Ores,' by Mr. F. C. CALVERT.

Mr. FULLER (Secretary), on behalf of Mr. GRIFFITH, read a communication from the Committee 'On the Transmutation of Spectral Rays,' stating that the experiments were not yet completed, and suggesting the re-appointment of the Committee.

Mr. FLEEMING JENKIN read an interesting Report from the Committee 'On Thermo-Electric Phenomena,' the effect of which was that, not having completed their experiments, they desired to defer their Report to another year.

'On the Medicinal Muds of the Island of Ischia,' by Dr. PHIPSON.

'On the Colouring of Agates,' by Prof. TENNANT.—Some interesting details were given respecting the structure of agate and the artifices resorted to by the workmen of Oberstein in colouring the agate ornaments manufactured at that place and distributed over Europe. A large number of specimens were exhibited, not only of ornaments but of the stones, both cut and uncut, the former well adapted to show the structure. The black colour is produced by steeping the specimens in oil, and then blackening them by the action of sulphuric acid.

Mr. Tennant asked Mr. TOMLINSON to speak on the subject, when that gentleman gave some particulars respecting the organization of the factory at Oberstein, and remarked that the principle of colorization depended on the structure of the stones: they consisted of alternate bands of crystalline and amorphous quartz, the latter only absorbing the colouring matter, which consisted mostly of oxide of iron. The workmen kept the pebbles in tubs of water containing the oxide for a longer or shorter time according to the tint required; the crystalline bands remained white, the non-crystalline absorbed the colour throughout.—Prof. SULLIVAN remarked that the structure of agate illustrated beautifully the difference between *colloids* and *crystalloids*. The alkaline silicates, by repose, formed these two classes of bodies, and he had no doubt a similar action had been at work in the formation of agate.

'On the Artificial Production of Anhydrite,' by Mr. A. GAGES.

'On a Specimen of Tin Ore hitherto undescribed,' by Mr. F. FIELD.

'On Copper Smelting,' by Mr. P. SPENCE.

'On the Presence of Nickel in Metallic Lead,' by Dr. MACHATTIE.

'A Suggestion on the Detection of Poisons by Dialysis,' by Dr. MACHATTIE.

'On the Precipitation of Aluminous Silicates from Solution,' by Dr. SULLIVAN.

'On the Rational Formula of Rosaniline,' by Prof. WANKLYN.

'On the Composition of certain Organic Dyes,' by Prof. WANKLYN.

'On the Molecular Constitution of Carbon Compounds,' by Mr. A. R. CATTON.

#### SECTION C.—GEOLOGY.

##### SATURDAY.

'On the Occurrence of Fish Remains in the Old Red Sandstone at Portishead, near Bristol,' by Mr. W. H. BAILY.—The author stated that, having had occasion to visit Portishead about two years previously, he was invited to examine the collection of fossils made by the Rev. B. Blenckiron, a gentleman resident in that neighbourhood, now curate of the parish. Amongst those shown to him were some slabs which had been collected from the shingle of the beach. Upon these he observed bones and scales of fish, some of which he was enabled to identify with characteristic Old Red Sandstone species. On examining the cliff, he was successful in obtaining, from the base of a conglomerate bed, an additional scale of *Holoptichius nobilissimus*. On a subsequent and recent visit, he made a more detailed examination, collecting similar fish remains, associated with plants, from red flaggy beds, exposed on the shore between high and low water. He described the geology of the parish of Portishead as presenting many features of interest, independent of its other local attractions, such as beauty of scenery, &c. Portishead Point, to the north, consists of a steep ridge of carboniferous limestone, the beds dipping at a considerable angle, 60° N.E.; some of them being very fossiliferous. The lower beds, which occasionally appear, for a short distance, along the north shore of Woodhill Bay, are of a pink colour, and sometimes full of crinoidal joints, accompanied by a few corals, probably *Michelina*. The shore of the bay beyond this becomes flat for about a quarter of a mile, the beach being covered with shingle, principally derived from the Old Red Sandstone cliffs, from whence the fish remains were obtained, commencing a little to the south-west of Beach Cottage, and continuing, with tolerable uniformity, for rather more than eleven chains; their greatest height being about 34 feet. The ground above this, forming the commencement of Portishead Down, attains, however, more to the south, a considerable elevation, 364 feet being given as its highest part, near Down Farm. This tract of Old Red Sandstone extends along the coast, to the south-west, for about four miles, being occasionally exposed on the beach, and sometimes covered unconformably by a great conglomerate, composed of angular and partially-rounded blocks of limestone, &c., imbedded in a yellow cementing paste (one of these blocks measuring nearly six feet in length). This irregular deposit was formerly called Dolomitic Conglomerate, but is now considered to be part of the New Red Sandstone series. Diagrams, showing horizontal and vertical sections of the cliff, were exhibited, measurements of the principal beds having been taken at each chain for that purpose. The series of deposits were found to consist of alternations of deep red, micaeous, flaggy beds, and shales varying in thickness, with compact sandstones and quartzose conglomerates, the general dip being about 20° south. The fish remains alluded to in this communication, of which enlarged drawings were exhibited, were found both in the conglomerate and the micaeous flags; they consisted of scales of *Holoptichius nobilissimus* and *Glyptolepis elegans*, with other bones, and a fragment of scale, having an external ornamentation, like that of *Bothriolepis* or *Asterolepis*; together with what appeared to be fin rays of a fish like *Glyptolepis* or *Platygnathus*, in a yellowish sandstone.

'Remarks on Two Outliers of Lias in South Warwickshire, and on the Presence of Lias or Rhetic Bone-bed at Knowle, its furthest Northern Extension hitherto recognized,' by the Rev. P. B. BRODIE.

'On Traces of Glacial Drifts in the Shetland Islands,' by Mr. C. W. PEACH.

'On Boulder Clay Fossils,' by Mr. C. W. PEACH.

'On the Boulder Clay and Drifts of Scarborough and East Yorkshire,' by Mr. J. LECKENBY.

'On the Cause of the Extrication of Carbonic Acid from the Interior of the Earth, and on its Chemical Action upon the Constituents of Felspathic Rocks,' by Dr. DAUBENY.—The author made some comments upon a theory advanced by Prof. Bischoff, of Bonn, in his work, entitled

'Elements of Chemical and Physical Geology,' in which the elevation and dislocation of certain rocks were attributed to the decomposition of felspar, through the agency of the carbonic acid disengaged from the interior of the earth, seeing that the products of the decomposition of granite are found to possess a lower specific gravity, and, therefore, occupy more space than the original materials of the rock. Such a change would, doubtless, occur in granite and trap, if acted upon by carbonic acid at temperatures below 212°, but above that point the very opposite would be observed, inasmuch as the silicic would then take the place of the carbonic acid, and, consequently, if brought into contact with earthy or alkaline carbonates in the interior of the earth, would produce silicates and expel carbonic acid, as, indeed, was long ago pointed out by the author of this paper, in his work on Volcanoes, and is insisted upon by Prof. Bischoff himself, in other parts of his volume. It seems difficult, therefore, to attach much importance to the cause assigned by Prof. Bischoff for the elevation of strata, especially considering that the loss of substance incurred by the rock through the removal of its alkali by the agency of carbonic acid would go far towards counterbalancing any expansion due to the lower specific gravity of the kaolin resulting, and moreover recollecting that no theory which professes to account for the elevation of certain portions of the earth's surface ought to be accepted if it does not embrace likewise the corresponding phenomenon of the sinking or depression of others.

'Notes on the Volcanic Phenomena and Mineral and Thermal Waters of Nicaragua,' by Commander B. PIM, R.N.

'On the Old Pre-Cambrian (Laurentian) Island of St. David's, Pembrokeshire,' by Mr. J. W. SALTER.

'On some New Forms of Olenoid Trilobites from the Lowest Fossiliferous Rocks of Wales,' by Mr. J. W. SALTER.

'On some New Points in the Structure of *Paleochinus*,' by Mr. W. H. BAILY.

#### MONDAY.

Sir C. LYELL said: "Mr. President and gentlemen, I wish to lose no time in communicating to this Section a letter which I have received from Mr. Henwood, whose important work on mineral veins and other valuable publications on geology and mining are so well known to you. He has pointed out a great oversight which I inadvertently made when I stated, in my inaugural address, on Wednesday last, viz., that we had no published scientific account of the Wheal Clifford Hot Spring, near Redruth, in Cornwall. I was first informed of the existence of this spring by Dr. Percy, of the Royal School of Mines. He referred me to Mr. Warrington Smyth, the result of whose two visits to Redruth, and whose observations on the springs, in 1855 and 1864, I have referred to in my address. Unable to learn from these gentlemen, or from my friend, Dr. Daubeny, that any account had been printed of this 'hot lode,' I wrote to Dr. Horton Davy, who was unable to obtain for me, after speaking to the miners at Redruth, any reference to any published data on the subject. I now find that, so long ago as the year 1819, in the Reports of this Association, Mr. Fox has given notice of the temperature (76° Fahr.) of the water when the river was 170 fathoms deep, and that subsequent observations by him, Mr. Henwood, and Mr. Francis, between the years 1838 and 1857, had been published in the Cornwall Government Transactions, in our own British Association Reports, closing with a notice, by Mr. Fox, of the temperature (reaching 116° Fahr.) at the depth of 255 fathoms in the year 1857. Mr. Fox had detected the chlorides of calcium and sodium, but it remained for Prof. Miller to discover lithium, and that large and extraordinary amount of lithium which gives to the solid contents of this spring its peculiar and unique character. I feel sure that Mr. Henwood and Mr. Fox, for both of whom I have always entertained the highest regard, and the trustworthiness of whose observations I have ever appreciated, having frequently had occasion to cite them in my works, will do me the justice of believing that I regret extremely, on more grounds than one, that my

attention was not directed to their printed Reports on this Cornish spring, inasmuch as they would have enabled me to compare the former and present condition of the spring at various depths. At the same time I am not aware, at present, that any of the conclusions to which I arrived, from the data furnished to me, would have differed essentially, even had I profited, as I could have wished, by their previous labours. I am also informed by Prof. Phillips that, in his Presidential Address to the Geological Society of London four years ago, he alluded to this Cornish spring."

'On a Bone-breccia, with Flints, found in the Lebanon,' by the Rev. H. B. TRISTRAM.

'On the Formation of the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea,' by the Rev. H. B. TRISTRAM.

'Notice of a Bitumen and Sulphur Deposit at the South-west Corner of the Dead Sea,' by the Rev. H. B. TRISTRAM.

'On the Geology of Palestine,' by the Rev. H. B. TRISTRAM.

'On the Geology of Otago, New Zealand,' by Dr. HECTOR.

'On the Coal Measures of New South Wales,' by Mr. W. KEENE.

'On the New South Wales Coal Field,' by Mr. J. MACKENZIE.

'On the Position in the Great Oolite, and the Mode of Working, of the Bath Freestone,' by Mr. J. RANDELL.

'On the Significance of the Sequence of Rocks and Fossils,' by Mr. H. SEELEY.

'On the Species of the Genus *Pteraspis*,' by E. R. LANKESTER.—In this paper, the author first reviewed the present state of our knowledge of those remarkable fossils of the Old Red Sandstone, the Cephalaspis and *Pteraspis*, which he stated was in a very unsatisfactory condition. Cephalaspis had been taken in hand by Sir Philip Egerton, but *Pteraspis* was in a state of complete confusion. His friend Prof. Huxley had intended to work at the latter genus, and had made drawings and notes for the purpose, but had finally relinquished his intention, and handed his material very kindly to the author. From this and other material at his disposal, the author was enabled to establish three genera,—*Pteraspis*, *Cyathaspis*, *Scaphaspis*, in place of the one *Pteraspis*. In the first, the shield consists of seven separable pieces, it includes *Pt. rostratus*, *Ag.*, *Pt. Crouchii*, Salter. In the second genus, *Cyathaspis*, the head-plate is separable into four pieces only; it contains *Cyathaspis Banksii*, and a new species, *Cy. Symondsi*. The last genus is characterized by the shield being composed of one simple, oval, indivisible plate. *Scaphaspis* includes *Sc. Lloydi*, *Sc. Lewisii*, *Sc. truncatus*, and *Sc. Ludensis*.—At the conclusion of the paper Mr. T. S. SALTER, late of the Survey, expressed his approval of the author's views.

'On the White Lias of Dorsetshire,' by Dr. T. WRIGHT.—In this paper, the author showed that the term white lias, as used by Buckland, Smith, De la Beche and others, required a more correct definition than had been given to it hitherto, as it included beds of a light colour, which belonged to two distinct zones of life, the upper half consisted of light-coloured lias beds, with *Ammonites planorbis*, and *Astrea liassica*, forming the zone of *Ammonites planorbis*, whilst the lower portion of the white lias was composed of a series of light-coloured concretionary limestone, having a rubbly character in parts, with a conchoidal fracture. These thick beds were at Up-Lyme, Axminster, and Penarth Bay from 20 to 25 feet in thickness, and contained a great number of small shells in the form of moulds: *Pecten Valoniensis*, *Axinus modiola*, and *Cardium Rhaeticum* had been found in them at Up-Lyme. Dr. Wright considered this lower portion of the white lias belonged to the *Avicula contorta* beds, or infra-lias of some Continental authors, as no true lias fossil shells were found in it. He had correlated these beds with some of the upper beds of the *Contorta* series, at Garden Cliff and West Cliff, on the Severn, and at Penarth, Glamorganshire, and he had come to the conclusion that the concretionary white lias at the base of the Pinhay Bay section must be considered as the upper portion of the *Avicula contorta* series.

#### SECTION D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY. MONDAY.

'On certain Points in the Anatomy of the Earth-Worm,' by Mr. E. R. LANKESTER.

'Notice of a New British Rhizopod and some other Marine Animals,' by Mr. W. A. SANFORD.

'On the Decay of Species, and the Natural Provision for extending their Duration,' by Dr. DAUBENY.—The author said it may be assumed as an acknowledged fact, not only that every organized being has a limit to his existence, but also that the species themselves, both in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, wear out after a certain period. But it still remains to be inquired whether there are not certain natural contrivances for postponing this inevitable termination to a later period than would otherwise happen. Confining himself to the vegetable kingdom, Dr. Daubeny suggested that one of these provisions would seem to be the introduction of new varieties, which, by diverging somewhat from the original type, acquire fresh vigour, and thereby tend to prolong the existence of the species from which they are derived. One of the modes by which this variation in character is secured, follows as a consequence from the mode by which plants are reproduced through the instrumentality of the floral organs; by the concurrent action of which an individual, intermediate in character between its respective parents, and therefore slightly divergent from both, is the result: so that this mode of multiplying the individuals of a species seems to fulfil an important end, even in cases where, as in plants of low organization, the increase of the species is sufficiently provided for by means of buds. Accordingly, plants propagated by cuttings seemed in general to adhere very uniformly to the same type, and to be more limited in their deviation than those produced from seeds. But this deviation from the permanent type was still more completely carried out where the pollen of one plant is made to act upon the embryo of another; and here, perhaps, may arise those numerous contrivances to prevent self-fertilization which Mr. Darwin and others have pointed out. To the same cause, perhaps, was owing the increased vigour which a plant obtains by the removal into a fresh locality or into a deserted country. Many, no doubt, might regard it as a sufficient explanation of these facts, to appeal to the changes produced in the constitution of a plant by such causes as tending to multiply the chances of some members of the species becoming adapted to the changes in the external conditions which occur in the course of time, and which might otherwise have proved fatal to its continued existence. There were, however, reasons for believing that this solution did not embrace all the facts of the case, and that, even where every facility for producing the utmost amount of variation of which the species was susceptible existed, a period at length arrived when a species dies out, although the climate, soil, and other external conditions continue, so far as we could perceive, propitious.

'On the Natural History and Cultivation of the Oyster,' by Mr. F. BUCKLAND.—The author began by stating that a new phase was now presented in the study of natural history, viz., its application to practice; it costs just as much time and labour to examine useless things as things which would be commercially beneficial to mankind, such as the salmon, the oyster, the herring, the sole, the turbot, &c. That it is, moreover, profitable to cultivate the waters, he showed by instancing the Tay, the rent of which was 15,000*l.* per annum, and of the Spey, which produced 12,000*l.* worth of salmon annually. Calculations he had made showed that the trawling-ground in the North Sea was worth tenpence per square acre, and that the Bay of Galway was worth more per acre than the land surrounding it. Having heard that there had been a general failure of spat this year on the English coasts, he had travelled over a large extent of seaboard to see if he could ascertain the cause; but the whole thing was enveloped in mystery. He then went, in company with his friend, T. Ashworth, Esq., to the Ille de Ré, near Bordeaux, where the breeding of oysters has been carried on so successfully for the last five years. He paid a high compliment to the sagacity and perseverance

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of Dr. Kemmerer, resident physician in the island; the statistics of which in wine, salt and oysters he (Mr. Buckland) had tabulated; and to M. Bœuf, a stonemason, who was the first to hit off the method of cultivating oysters artificially. He then traced the oyster's history from its birth upwards, describing in amusing language the mode in which the mother ejects the young in clouds like fine dust, and the perils and troubles to which the young and delicate creatures are subjected during the few days they had to swim about and amuse themselves before they became permanently settled for life, for, when once fixed to an object, they were never able again to change quarters afterwards. It has been said that it was impossible to cultivate oysters; but to prove that it was done in the Ile de Ré, he had brought over witnesses in the shape of tiles, stones, broken bits of pottery, and even glass, to which oysters had attached themselves, like grapes, in large bunches; and in order that the locality might be understood, he exhibited a series of photographs which Mr. Ashworth had caused to be taken, and which were now submitted to the meeting by his permission. All these were explained, and reasons given why the oysters chose one place and not another,—why they died here and lived there; and elucidated principles which he earnestly requested the audience to remember, as there could not be too many observers in this most important branch of natural industry, which he trusted would be shortly applied to British shores. With regard to the failure of spat this year, which was so general that it extended even partially to the Ile de Ré, he stated, that hitherto the attention of scientific men had not been directed to the point. An event, moreover, which the ladies would appreciate, had taken place in Ceylon, viz., the sudden death, from unknown causes, of whole banks of the pearl-bearing oysters, the consequence of which would be that the price of pearls would be enormously increased. He concluded by stating that, in consultation with the learned and energetic Prof. Coste, and other French Government officers,—Dr. Grammont, M. Gerbe, M. Tayeau, M. Bourie, and Dr. Kemmerer,—he had submitted five principal causes of the failure of the young oysters in England and France. To these all had agreed; still there must be other causes as yet to be discovered; and he trusted this important national subject would be earnestly taken up by the numerous talented and highly scientific members of the British Association who were then present.

'Some Observations on the Salmonidae, chiefly relating to their Generative Function,' by Dr. J. DAVY.

'An Account of the successful Accomplishment of the Plan to Transport Salmon Ova to Australia,' by Mr. T. JOHNSON.

'On some New Hydroid Zoophytes, and on the Classification and Terminology of the Hydroids,' by the Rev. T. HINCKS.

'On the Medusoid of a Tubularian Zoophyte, and its Return to the fixed Condition after the Liberation of the Ova,' by the Rev. T. HINCKS.

'On the Whalebone Whale of the British Coasts,' by Dr. J. E. GRAY.

'On New Corals from the Shetlands,' by Dr. J. E. GRAY.

#### SUB-SECTION D.—PHYSIOLOGY.

SATURDAY.

'On the Combination of Food in the Meals of the Labouring Classes,' by the PRESIDENT.

'On the Inhalation of Oxygen Gas,' by Dr. B. W. RICHARDSON.—The paper was supplementary to one which he had laid before the Section at the meeting of the Association held at Oxford. The author said his experiments on the inhalation of oxygen had led him to an almost precise knowledge of the condition under which oxygen would most freely combine with blood. It had been stated in almost every modern work on physiology that oxygen inhaled in the pure form is a narcotic poison. These statements are based on the researches of Mr. Braughton, in which the late Sir Benjamin Brodie took part. The observations of Mr. Braughton, in so far as the recital of the phenomena observed by him were concerned, were strictly correct; but the inferences that had been drawn

from him were nearly altogether incorrect, and were, at the best, so narrow as to be comparatively valueless. In fact, Mr. Braughton had seen but one form of oxygen inhalation. The author next stated that the influence of oxygen in inhalation was modified—1. By dilution of the oxygen; 2. By dilution of the blood; 3. By the activity of the oxygen; 4. By the presence or absence in the blood of bodies which stop combination. On the point of dilution of oxygen, Dr. Richardson stated that a certain measure of dilution was required, not because the body consumed too quickly in pure oxygen, but because neutral oxygen would not combine with the carbon of the blood unless it were diluted. In atmospheric air the dilution is just sufficient to do no more than alter combination; and the quantity of oxygen may be increased, with absorption at 60° to 65° Fahr., if the oxygen is raised in amount to three parts of the gas to two of nitrogen. Beyond this, the combining power is reduced, and oxygen not absorbed. Hence animals die in the gas as it approaches the pure state; they die not by a narcotic process, but by a process of negation. On the point of dilution of the blood, the author said that blood possessing a specific gravity of 1.053 seemed to have most steady power in absorbing oxygen, as it existed in common air; by increasing the quantity of water in the blood to a limited extent, say until it lowered the blood to 1.060, the absorption of oxygen is increased to a maximum, and after that it is diminished. Below 1.055 the absorption of oxygen steadily declines. In respect to the activity of the oxygen, the most differing results are obtained according to the activity. If the oxygen be made fresh from chlorate of potassa it sustains life even in the pure form, and the activity of the functions is increased; if electric sparks are passed through the gas, or the gas be heated 100°, the same is the fact. On the other hand, if the gas is exposed to ammonia, to decomposing animal matter, or even to living animals, over and over again, it loses, even when diluted, its activity, and no longer combines with the blood. In reference to the last point, Dr. Richardson said that there were conditions of blood in which the power of absorption was limited. Alcohol, chloroform, opium, and certain alkaline products, formed in the blood in disease, prevented absorption of oxygen, and death not uncommonly took place from this cause. Great increase of water did the same. After this description, Dr. Richardson added that the question had often been put, whether the inhalation of oxygen could be usefully applied in the treatment of disease. Priestley, Beddoes, Hill, and many of those who lived when oxygen was first discovered, had formed the most sanguine expectations on this point; they saw before them an elixir, if not the elixir vita. Chaptal, in speaking of the effects of oxygen in consumption, said of it: it raises hope, but, alas! it merely spreads flowers on the path to the tomb. Since then various opinions of the extremest kind have been expressed, the differences having arisen from the entire want of order that has been followed in the inquiry. One man has used pure oxygen, the other diluted; the one active, the other negative oxygen. The one has given the gas to anæmic people, whose blood is surcharged with water; the other to diabetic or choleric persons, whose blood is of high specific gravity: the one has given it heated, the other at the temperature of the day. If even a stick of phosphorus were exposed to oxygen under such varying conditions the phenomena obtained would be as variable as those which had been registered in physiolog in regard to oxygen as a remedy. The difficulties of arriving at uniform results had been almost insurmountable from another cause, that of obtaining oxygen in a practical form for inhalation. Fortunately, this difficulty is now removed. The discovery by Mr. Robbins of a mode of evolving oxygen, by acting on peroxide of barium and bichromate of potassa with dilute sulphuric acid, had given him (Dr. Richardson) the opportunity of inventing a little apparatus for inhaling oxygen, which could be carried anywhere and used at a moment's notice. The author here exhibited and described the apparatus. It consists of two glass globes, with a double-valved mouth-piece connected with the escape-tube of one globe. The powder containing the oxygen was placed in one globe, and

dilute sulphuric acid was poured on it. The oxygen gas was evolved and passed over into the second globe, which was half filled with water. From this, after being washed in passing through the water, the gas was inhaled. The apparatus was so arranged that any dilution of oxygen recommended—say, three parts of oxygen to two of nitrogen—could be secured; and by changing the water in the second globe, so as to have hot, or temperate, or very cold, the activity of the combination could be graduated.

'Note on the Action of the Bromides of Lithium, Zinc, and Lead,' by Dr. G. D. GIBB.—The first of these was prepared with the view of treating gout and rheumatism of the throat and neck. In small doses it acts as a tonic, gentle stimulant, and sometimes as a diuretic, and may be combined with other agents with advantage. The bromide of zinc, he had found to relieve impaired nervous power; whilst the salt of lead he proposed as a soothing and cool local agent in certain inflamed states of the mucous membrane.

'On a Vocal Organ of an Aquatic Insect,' by Mr. R. GARNER.

'On the Functions of the Liver,' by Dr. J. GOODMAN.

'On the Lymphatics in the Liver of Man and the Pig,' by Dr. L. T. A. CARTER.

'On the Presence of Valves in the Abdominal Veins,' by Dr. E. CRISP.

MONDAY.

'What is the best Method of Estimating the Nutritive Value of Foods and Dietaries,' by the PRESIDENT.

'On the Nutritive Elements in the Dietary of the Labouring Classes,' by the PRESIDENT.

'On the Relative and Special Applications of Fat and Sugar as Respiratory Food,' by Dr. T. HAYDEN.

'On the Use of Milk and Scotch Barley as an Article of Diet,' by Mr. G. FREAN.

'On the Alimentary Character of Nitrogen Gas,' by Mr. F. BARHAM.

'On Meat as a Source of Entozoa,' by Dr. T. S. COBBOLD.

'On the Lentil as an Article of Food, and its Use from the Earliest Historical Time,' by Mr. C. G. MONTETH.

#### SECTION E.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY.

SATURDAY.

'Account of an Expedition across the Rocky Mountains into British Columbia, by the Yellow Head or Leather Pass,' by Viscount MILTON and Dr. CHEADLE.—This journey was undertaken with a view to discover the shortest route between the Red River settlement and the gold district of Cariboo, in British Columbia. The pass by which the party crossed the Rocky Mountains had been formerly used by the *voyageurs* of the Hudson Bay Company; but it had been long abandoned. The route followed, after descending from this pass, namely, by the Thompson River, had never before been attempted, owing to the dense growth of primitive forest and the dangerous navigation of the streams. The enterprise was successfully accomplished by Lord Milton and his companion, though not without the loss of nearly all their baggage and provisions, and several narrow escapes of life. Enough was seen to convince them that this was the best line for the construction of a road from Canada, *via* Red River, into British Columbia, as it was the most direct one practicable, and was far removed from the United States frontier. A great portion of the country to the east of the mountains was noticed to have been completely changed in character by the agency of the beaver, which formerly existed here in enormous numbers. The shallow valleys were formerly traversed by rivers and chains of lakes which, dammed up along their course, at numerous points, by the work of these animals, have become a series of marshes in various stages of consolidation. So complete has this change been, that hardly a stream is found for a distance of 200 miles, with the exception of the large rivers. The animals have thus destroyed, by their own labours, the waters necessary to their existence. In the Thompson and Frazer river valleys, the travellers noticed a series of raised terraces on a grand scale. They were traced for

100 miles along the Thompson, and for about 200 miles along the Frazer River; forming three tiers on each side of the valley, each tier being of the same height as the corresponding one on the opposite side. The lowest terrace was of great width, and presented a perfectly level surface, raised some 30 or 40 feet above the water. The second was seldom more than 100 yards wide, and stood at about 50 or 60 feet above the lower one. The third lay at a height of 400 or 500 feet above the river on the face of the inaccessible bluffs. They were all perfectly uniform and free from the rocks and boulders which encumber the present bed of the river, being composed of sand, gravel and shale, the detritus of the neighbouring mountains. The explanation of these phenomena is to be sought in the barrier of the lofty cascade chain of mountains, through which the Frazer has pierced a way lower down the valley. At a former period, the valleys of the Frazer and the Thompson seem to have been occupied by a succession of lakes, the cascade ridge then forming a barrier which dammed up this great volume of water. The highest tier of terraces would mark the level at which it then stood. Some geological convulsion caused a rent in the mountain barrier, allowing the waters to escape partially, so as to form a chain of lakes at the level of the middle terraces; and subsequently, after long periods of repose, two other similar disturbances successively deepened the cleft, and drained the waters first to the height of the lowest terrace, and finally to their present level. In the course of the paper, the country east of the Rocky Mountains was highly extolled as a promising region for settlement, especially by an agricultural population.

Sir J. RICHARDSON bore testimony to the geographical value of the paper, stating that a great part of the ground travelled over by Lord Milton, to the west of the Rocky Mountains, had not been previously visited by a European. Mr. Thomas Drummond, the botanist, had crossed, alone, with his gun and plant-box, a new pass very near to the one traversed by Lord Milton's party, and most of the rest of the country described had been surveyed and mapped by Mr. Thompson. He was totally opposed to the authors of the paper with regard to the suitableness for settlement of the region to the east of the Rocky Mountains. Grain for the use of a regiment of soldiers, stationed at Red River, had to be transported a distance of 1,500 miles, and was there worth its weight in silver. He saw no prospect of the country becoming settled: a line of telegraph, however, was now being laid across it, and we should soon be able to communicate with Canada and the United States, *via* Siberia and Behring's Straits.—Lord MILTON said the cause of the scarcity of grain at Red River was owing to the ignorance of the settlers. He saw a farmer there who had planted wheat for eleven successive years on the same piece of ground, and, on seeing the scantiness of the crop at the eleventh harvest, had asked a newly-arrived Scotch settler the reason of it.—Dr. CHEADLE also replied to the same effect: stating that the cultivation of the rich soil to the east of the Rocky Mountains was necessary to the prosperity of the mining country to the west; for British Columbia would never yield grain for its own consumption, owing to the sandy nature of its soil and the absence of vegetable mould.

On the Physical Geography of the Peruvian Coast Valleys of Chira and Piura, and the adjacent Deserts, by Mr. R. SPRUCE.—This was an elaborate description of the soil and climate of those districts of northern Peru in which the different Peruvian varieties of the species of cotton-tree, named *Gossypium barbadense*, are so successfully cultivated. The memoir will be published by the Indian Government for distribution amongst the planters in India, where these varieties of the cotton-plant were introduced by Mr. Clements Markham. The districts described are remarkable for the absence of rain, the only humid and fertile districts being the valleys of the numerous short streams which flow from the Andes to the Pacific. Seasons of heavy rain, nevertheless, occurred at long intervals, in some cases of seventeen years.

Commodore MAURY, in explaining the probable cause of the remarkable dryness and exceptional rains of northern Peru, described the equatorial

cloud-belt of the earth, and said that it was a proof of the sharp limitation of this belt that at Guayaquil (which was covered by it) there was a humid climate, whilst at Piura, only 120 miles further south, but outside the belt, not a drop of rain fell for seventeen years. The cloud-belt was suspended over that narrow zone which lay between the termini of the northern and southern trade winds, and he attributed the occasional rainy seasons at Piura to exceptional variations in these termini which caused the ordinary annual oscillation of the cloud-belt to extend a little further to the south than was usually the case.

On the River Purus, a great Affluent of the Amazon, by Mr. R. SPRUCE.—This great affluent of the Amazon, which has long been thought to be the same as the *Madre de Dios* of southern Peru, and as likely to become a channel of communication between that fertile region and the Atlantic, has been recently navigated nearly to its head waters by Senhor Serafim, a half-caste Brazilian, and his itinerary, reduced to shape by Mr. Spruce, formed the subject of the paper. No astronomical observations or bearings were taken; but Mr. Spruce concludes, from the number of days the journey occupied and the rate of travelling, that Senhor Serafim reached to within a few miles of Mr. Markham's furthest point, when he descended the Tambopata from the Andes, in 1860. No obstruction was found to the free navigation of the river from its mouth to the extreme point reached.

On the Delta of the Amazons, by Mr. H. W. BATES.—The area which geographically constitutes the Delta of the Amazons forms an irregular triangle, measuring about 180 miles each way. Contrary to what might be expected in the mouth of a great river lying on the Equator, the country in and around it has a pleasant and salubrious climate. The islands and neighbouring mainland are not formed wholly of fluvial deposit: this is the case only with a portion of the area, 120 miles distant from the sea; the remaining portion, or that lying nearest the sea having a rocky base and a sandy soil, the product of the disintegration of the rocks. The author concluded that this alluvial portion of the area was the true delta, and that at no very distant period the seaward portion of the present delta formed a series of islands lying off the mouth of the river. These islands he proved to be of great antiquity by an analysis of their Fauna, which showed (in the groups examined) a large proportion of endemic species. The strong affinity of the Fauna of the south side of the delta with that of Guiana also tended to show that the two regions could not have been formerly separated by a gulf 180 miles wide, impassable by these species. Had this been the case, the southern margins would more naturally have been peopled from Brazil further south, there being no known barrier to hinder the migration of species from this direction. All the facts furnished by the physical geography and the Fauna pointed to the result, that an ancient tract of land or chain of islands bridged over the space between Guiana and what are now the southern borders of the Delta.

Mr. A. R. WALLACE confirmed the conclusions of the author of the paper so far as the island of Mexiana was concerned, which lies in the mouth of the Amazon. He found here, when he visited the place in 1849, beds of sandstone, and believed that very little of the land was due to river-deposit. Mexiana was exposed on two sides to the open sea, yet so vast was the volume of fresh water poured from the mouth of the Amazon that even at high tide, when the streams rose 12 feet, the water was always sweet and drinkable, at least near the land.

A Remarkable Storm and Beach Wave at St. Shotts, Newfoundland, by Mr. K. MACLEA.

On the supposed Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages of Society, by Mr. J. CRAWFORD.

An Account of the Human Bones found in Tumuli situated on the Cotteswold Hills, by Dr. H. BIRD.

SECTION F.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.  
MONDAY.

Some Remarks on the French Calculating

Machine, by Major-Gen. HANNYNGTON.—(The machine itself was exhibited.)

On Life Tables, by the Swedish Calculating Machine, by the PRESIDENT.—(With Photographs of the machine by A. Claudet.)

On the Causes which produce the present High Rate of Discount, by Prof. FAWCETT.

On Statistics relating to the Royal Navy, by Prof. LEVI.

On Military Statistics of certain Armies, especially of those of the United States, by Mr. E. B. ELIOTT.

On the Registration of Births and Deaths in Ireland, by Mr. J. WILSON.

On Statistics of the Coal Trade: Colliers employed, Wages paid, and Social Condition of the Miners employed in the Northern Portion of the Bristol Coal Field, by Mr. HANDEL COSSHAM.

SECTION G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.  
MONDAY.

The Report of the Committee 'On the best means of Providing for Uniformity of Weights and Measures with reference to the Interests of Science,' was read before this Section by Mr. J. HEYWOOD.—The Report had been previously read and discussed before Sections B. and F. (See *Athen.* p. 436.)

Prof. RANKINE, one of the Committee, dissented from that part of the Report which recommended the adoption of the metric system, and read a paper 'On Units of Measure,' in which he arrived at the conclusion that while the advantages of decimal multiplication and division as applied to units of measure are incontestable, the question between different units, such as the mètre and the inch, is one of convenience, in which the interests of science and of trade cannot be separated; and inasmuch as the British inch and multiples of the inch are already established, and used for practical purposes in regions inhabited by one-fourth of mankind, their use ought not to be abandoned in scientific writing.

A discussion ensued, in which Mr. J. SCOTT RUSSELL, Sir J. BOWRING, Prof. WILLIAMSON, Mr. W. TITE, M.P., M. ANSAS, Dr. GRAY, Mr. J. YATES, Mr. W. EWART, M.P., and Mr. W. FAIRBAIRN took part.

Mr. J. SCOTT RUSSELL read the Report of the Committee 'On Gun-Cotton,' from which it appears that the investigation is now placed in the hands of a Government Committee of scientific and practical men, who are engaged in a systematic course of experiments relating to the manufacture and keeping qualities of gun-cotton, and its use for artillery, small arms, and in engineering; and the Committee of the Association consider their work accomplished, as the investigation is now being made with greater facilities and means than could have been at their disposal. Mr. Scott Russell added some observations on the progress made since the last meeting in the application of gun-cotton. He stated that General Hay, of the Hythe School of Musketry, had constructed a new form of cartridge suited for the Whitworth rifle; that he had found that the use of gun-cotton was cleanly, and had not the disadvantage of fouling the gun; that it had much less recoil, although the effect was the same; that one-third of the weight of charge was the equivalent proportion, and that it did not heat the gun. The General had fired at a target with gun-cotton at 500 yards. Twelve successive shots were all placed in a space one foot wide by two feet high, and the value of the practice was measured by the fact that the mean radius of deviation from the centre was between nine and ten inches. Thus, therefore, the use of gun-cotton in musketry had been proved by English-made gun-cotton in English rifles by an English general, to perform all that the Committee last year reported of Austrian gun-cotton on the faith of the Austrian General Lenk.

The next application of gun-cotton made during the past year was to the driving of tunnels, shafts, and drifts in connexion with engineering work. It had been stated by the Committee that one-sixth of the weight of charge of cotton was equal in blasting effect to gunpowder, and this had been proved in practice in a number of instances. At Wingerworth colliery, in driving a shaft through soft but solid rock, one-thirteenth of the weight of gun-cotton as compared to gunpowder, and in the slate quarries

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at Llanberis, at Allan Heads, one-seventh were required. At Allan Heads, in some lead mines, a tunnel was being driven seven miles long. The drift was 7 feet by 5 in the hardest limestone. Both ends were worked with gun-cotton fired by an electric battery. The great advantage experienced was that the air was not contaminated by smoke, and that the work could be carried on more rapidly. The next application of it had been to the detaching of large masses of rock. This had been tried in several places, and it was found that one pound of gun-cotton was able to detach from 30 to 60 tons of rock.

Mr. F. A. ABEL added some remarks on the chemical condition and manufacture of gun-cotton. He stated that the manufacture of it was much safer and more uniform than that of gunpowder, and when made its stability is permanent and could be relied on. He believed the Report of the French chemists against its permanency was founded on experiments made with imperfectly-manufactured material. Working with large quantities during the last twelve months he was satisfied it did possess permanence, though he stated that under certain conditions of packing and exposure to too high a temperature a slight change did take place: this he believed arose from some foreign ingredients in the cotton.

'On a Machine for Testing Girders,' by Mr. J. I. STOTHERT, and Mr. R. PITTS.

'On the Construction of Shot-Proof Targets,' by Mr. J. PRIDEAUX.

#### FINE ARTS

##### ROMAN DISCOVERY.

Rome, Sept. 28, 1864.

Righetti, a wealthy commoner of this city, has lately purchased an old palace for an old song, being in one of the dirtiest parts of Rome, called the Biscione; it is close to the Piazza Campo dei Fiori, and not far from the Farnese Palace. Extensive repairs were indispensable, for the building was in a most rickety state, and, on setting people to work to dig for a foundation, they came upon a pavement composed of large slabs of that marble called "Porta Santa," which is a dull, veined marble, of a reddish hue, which comes from the Island of Iasus, in the Archipelago, and is properly called "Marmor Jassaeum"; it is, however, better known by its modern name, which it derives from its forming the jambs of the jubilee door at St. Peter's. This pavement was found thirty feet below the present level of this part of Rome; and here, likewise, they came upon a massive wall, near which they found a piece of building somewhat resembling a Noah's Ark without the boat: the sides were of brick and the roof was formed of large blocks of travertine resting upon these walls, and uniting with bevelled edges at the top ("rigging" as they call it in Scotland). There were two gable ends, each formed of one huge block of travertine; on several of the blocks are seen, large and well cut, the letters F C S, which, as yet, the archaeologists here cannot explain. Great difficulty was encountered in consequence of the hole continually filling with water, and preventing the work going on; but a steam-engine was procured to work the pumps, which are now plied night and day. On opening the "ark," it was found to contain a magnificent gilt bronze statue of a youthful Hercules, fourteen feet high, but lying on his back, or, as the Romans graphically describe it, "panza per aria."

In Art, this statue equals the finest that ever Greece produced, and the careful manner in which it has been hidden and the means taken to protect it, argue that its value was known and appreciated. I suspect it must have been hidden in the fourth century to prevent its being carried off to Byzantium by the son of Constantine, who made off with everything he could lay his hands on in the shape of works of Art, to enrich and adorn the city which thenceforward was to bear their imperial name. It is interesting to know that the coins found in and about the statue were those of Domitian, Decius and Maximinius, commonly styled the *Herculean*. There were likewise coins of the Lower Empire.

Over the gilding, which is very thick and bright (and the *patina* of which is still perfect), is a rough calcareous incrustation, which must be carefully removed before the beauty of the statue can be thoroughly enjoyed. It was found imbedded in marble-chips, such as form the sweepings of a sculptor's studio, and also wedged in by masses of architectural fragments. Inside the figure was found a very pretty little female head sculptured in Parian marble. The back hair is gathered up in a net, much in the style as worn by ladies in the present day, and which fashion prevailed from the time of Heliogabalus down to Constantine, as we see by referring to other statues and busts. The period of Art to which this little bust belongs is that of Constantine, and therefore inferior. Other reliques may yet be found in the statue, which is far from empty.

On the first indications of this discovery, much speculation arose as to whether it were equestrian or not, and whether it might not prove to be a portrait statue of Pompey the Great, since the place where they are excavating is on the site of Pompey's Theatre, which was the first ever made of stone in Rome; and that its size was considerable is known from the fact that it accommodated 20,000 spectators. These speculations as to what it is are now pretty well at rest, as the statue speaks for itself; at the same time, as there is a deal of that incrustation above mentioned adhering to the features, there are some who insist that it is a portrait of Domitian represented as Hercules. It has been raised to within ten feet of the surface, and men are busy exploring, in the hope of finding one of the feet, which is missing. The club has come up in three pieces, and the lion's skin, which has hung over the shoulder (similar to that of the Theban Hercules in the Vatican), and which has evidently been cast separately, is especially interesting to us moderns, as showing the mode in which the ancients executed their work of casting.

Hercules being the tutelary deity of Pompey the Great, it was natural that his image should be chosen to adorn the building he erected. As a work of Art, this statue is far superior to that found in the Forum Boarium, which is also gilt bronze, and is now in the Capitol. It has evidently been executed by artists in the time of the Empire, and stood in the Temple of Hercules in the Forum. The beautiful marble statue of Hercules bearing Telephus, which adorns the "Pio Clementino" in the Vatican, was found in the Campo dei Fiori and placed where it now stands by Julius the Second. It should be remembered that the noblest fragment of antiquity existing, was presented by that same Pontiff to the Vatican; it is a portion of a Hercules, and if I am not mistaken, I have seen a drawing by Flaxman, in which he restores it from an ancient gem representing Hercules and Hebe. This fragment was also found in the Campo dei Fiori (Pompey's Theatre), and is known as the Torso of the Belvedere. R. MACPHERSON.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The second Exhibition of the Works of Modern Artists in connexion with the Yorkshire Art-Union, was to open, in Leeds, on the 8th inst. (to-day). In its Catalogue will be found the names of many well-known contributors.

As Birmingham contains a population of 200 artists, no one need be surprised to hear that it is proposed to establish a permanent Art-gallery in that town; pictures to be removed at the time of sale, and contributors to have the option of replacing their unsold works at pleasure.

The obituary of this week announces the death, on Monday last, of Mr. C. Winston, barrister, well known as the author of the valuable 'Hints on Stained-Glass Painting.' Mr. Winston died suddenly, of heart disease, aged fifty.

A bulky Blue Book, containing the evidence given before the Committee on Schools of Art, has just been published. The volume includes the Report of the Committee which has been for some time before the public.

The beautiful Church of St. Mary, Beverley, famous for its graceful Early Perpendicular front, is in the course of complete restoration. The chancel

has been in the hands of Mr. C. Brodrick, of Leeds. Mr. G. G. Scott has commenced to restore the nave; the interior is to be fitted with open seats.

The ancient church of Selsey, Sussex, is to be demolished because, as alleged, it is two miles from the congregation. It is a thirteenth-century church, and remarkable for containing stone benches round the piers of the nave. Selsey will be remembered as the seat of an Anglo-Saxon bishopric, since transferred to Chichester; the ancient cathedral has been long since destroyed, probably by incursions of the sea.

No branch of the decorative arts has been so much cultivated of late in this country, as that of staining or painting on glass. Hundreds of churches now contain examples of this kind of work, and some of these edifices derive great benefit, both architecturally and decoratively, from the same. We are persuaded that the aspect of most, if not all, church interiors so decorated would be improved if the look of rawness which results from the juxtaposition of the coloured glass with the white or yellow wash of the walls and mullions were mitigated by painting the latter with patterns, or some other kind of chromatic decoration. This practice would not only be in accordance with ancient usage, but suitable to modern taste, which desires the introduction of colour to interiors of this class. Although thus sanctioned, the thing itself is very rarely done, and the effect of most coloured windows is seriously marred. We know no reason why the practice should not be universal; the cost of such decorations could not add much to that of a window, and it would add greatly to the beauty of churches, if something like a framework in colour were given to the light-openings.

The Committee of the Northampton Architectural Society, which was appointed to consider the plans for the restoration of the famous church at Brixworth, has agreed that it is not worth while to retain the late Perpendicular work of the chancel, and approves of the suggestion to rebuild the apse upon its old foundations, care being taken to preserve the two ancient bays on the north side, the inner face of the wall thereof being kept entire, instead of giving a new face to the wall; the position of the chancel screen should be retained as of old. The two windows in the north wall of the nave are not worth retaining; the lines of the ancient piers are sufficiently marked to insure the restoration of the north arcade, with the introduction of but a small portion of new work. On the south side it is proposed to remove the square Perpendicular window and restore the arch into which it is inserted; to retain the second bay from the west with the Decorated window and the Norman arch above it. It is suggested, with much good sense, that whatever insertions are made to this ancient and interesting edifice should be distinctly shown as of modern origin, so that the common deceitful practice of restorers is protested against.

By way of further contributions to the North Wales Guide-Book, let us say that the church of Llandegai, near Bangor, is furnished with a beautiful avenue of yews leading to the west door, and that trees of that sort surround the edifice on all its sides. The church itself, which is of Decorated character, has been very badly restored and injured by ignorant hands. Ignorance could not ruin the four beautiful arches of the crossing of Llandegai Church. Near the altar is a monument, by Sir R. Westmacott, to Lord and Lady Penrhyn—a sculpture which may be studied, not without profit of a sort, by the already taught. At the west end is a very interesting monument of alabaster to an unknown knight, or peer, and his lady. The effigies wear costumes of the fifteenth century, and exhibit ample traces of colouring; the carving is admirably free, yet severe, and the work of a noble school of monumental sculpture. The knight wears a collar of roses and suns, alternately placed, and is in full armour, except the head; the lady has a beautiful carcanet; "weepers" of angels, bearing shields, fill niches on the sides of the pedestal of this tomb. Built into a wall at the "Friar's School" in Bangor, which was intended for the education of townsmen's children, are some very

interesting tomb-crosses, which were dug up on the site, and are so preserved. One of these is wrought on a slab of about seven feet in length; the points of the head are richly fluted in trefoils; the cross rises from two steps. On the right of the stem is a cross-hilted sword, the pommel of which is incised with a cross, and terminates in a short spike. On the left of the stem is an inscription, in raised Lombardic letters, part of which states "*Hic jacet Graved ap Jorwerth.*" This work may be of early thirteenth century origin. Near to it is the figure of a monk, in very low relief, on a much-worn slab of freestone, showing the hands placed cross-wise, their palms being pressed against the breast; also, a rosary and remains of a canopy. A third slab bears a cross, the head of which is incised in a circle; its ends are elaborately and beautifully fluted in a bold manner; it stands on three steps, has an almost illegible inscription by the side of the stem, also a staff, and what appears to represent a portable altar. There are other fragments and inscriptions. The monument in Llandegai Church is said to have been removed from the neighbouring friary at Llanfaes, Beaumaris, together with others which have found new resting-places in these parts. It is much defaced, one cause of which appears to be that the alabaster, when burnt and powdered, is supposed to possess peculiar virtues in the way of curing bad eyes of men or beasts. We were sorry to observe some suspicious white places in the stone. A similar superstition attaches to a monument in Penmynydd Church, Anglesea. In the church of Llangristiolus is an effigy of the saint.

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

DRURY LANE.—On Saturday, according to programme, 'The Second Part of Henry the Fourth' was produced. This portion of Shakespeare's trilogy (for the tragedy of 'Henry the Fifth' only forms the conclusion of the argument) is, it must be confessed, not of so popular a character as the first. The Falstaff of the former Part is not exactly continued in the present. His cowardice is here not his prominent attribute, but his sensuality. Shakespeare exhibits him in another phase, and in a new conception, though manifestly included in his original idea. This phase is certainly not so amusing as the first; but the conduct is the same. Falstaff still continues to be superior in wit to his companions, and in relation to them stands out as great as ever; but, in relation to the Prince and Poins, he is made their foil, and finally is reduced to a condition which rather opposes the sympathies of the audience. He recovers, however, his dignity in his soliloquies. Compared with Justice Shallow, he is a Titan both in intellect and physique. He, at least, was not "like a man made after supper of a cheese-paring." This "vices-dagger had become a squire," and could "talk familiarly of John of Gaunt"; but Falstaff was a knight, and could look down upon "his land and beees," and officially had him at his command. If, said he, "he were sawed into quantities, he should make four dozen of such bearded hermit's staves as Master Shallow," who, "by the participation of society," had come to resemble his servants, while they had learnt to "bear themselves like foolish justices." Falstaff, whatever his fellowship, was still himself, and maintained his individuality. Then we have his eulogy on "sherris-sack," which "ascends me into the brain, dries me there all the foolish and dull and cruddy vapours which environ it, makes it apprehensive, quick, forgetive, full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes; which delivered o'er to the voice (the tongue), which is the birth, becomes excellent wit." Mr. Barrett, who has to speak these soliloquies, is to be commended for the care and discrimination with which he brought out the salient points. Mr. Phelps, in his two impersonations of the King and the silly magistrate, has already established an enviable reputation; and the only problem to be solved was, how they would come out in a large house like Old Drury. They were well taken and vehemently applauded by the audience; nevertheless, we must bear witness that their effect was much greater in a smaller building.

This was particularly the case with Justice Shallow, the delicate shades of which, to be properly appreciated, require a nearness of view. On the whole, however, the effect was satisfactory; and, as the entire play was respectably cast, the audience had reason to be satisfied with the general effect; and, at the conclusion, testified their admiration in an unmistakable manner.

STRAND.—A new two-act play has been produced at this theatre under the title of 'Milky White.' It is written by Mr. H. T. Craven, who has already won a reputation as the author of two plays of a similar class. His 'Post Boy' and 'Miriam's Crime' have already secured their place as domestic dramas. In the present, the author himself appeared as the exponent of his own creation. The character is decidedly original, and was admirably supported; and we might ascribe to it the highest merit, but that, after all, the play is an actor's play, and depends more on its stage points than its dramatic ones. It is, however, skilfully contrived, though in the second act somewhat hurried,—so that we have the effects without all the preparation that would have been expedient and might have justified more fully their introduction. 'Milky White' is a character, and has to be made out by peculiarities of dress, habit and infirmities. He is a dairyman, and has been rendered deaf by an accident, and morose of disposition by the fatal results of a love affair in early life. He misunderstands everything that is said to him, is litigious to an extreme, and most troublesome to his neighbours. But he has one virtue. He loves his daughter, and for her would sacrifice his dearest interests. He has had her tolerably well educated and taught music. His great desire is that he might hear her play the piano. Her lover, a young veterinary surgeon, undertakes to cure him of his deafness, and succeeds. The scene in which he manifests his delight at being able to hear her play is excellent. But his pleasure is not destined to last long. He overhears a conversation between her and the cowboy in which he thinks that she wishes for his speedy death, in order that she may come into possession of a policy for four thousand pounds which he had effected on his life. In the first impulse of his anger he turns her out of doors, together with the cow-boy and the doctor. He then takes to his bed, intending to starve himself to death, for he feels that his heart is broken. A widow, his neighbour, whom he has grievously oppressed, and who has sheltered his victims, intrudes upon his privacy, and brings to him a breakfast, of which she makes him partake. His heart is melted by her kindness, and he is prepared for the reception of his daughter. The reconciliation is not effected without difficulty; but ultimately matters are fully explained. Her lover had purchased a reversion of four thousand pounds dependent on the life of a wicked man whom nobody wished to live. The conversation he had overheard related to this; and when the fact is made clear to him, he is, of course, compensated for his temporary sorrow. His heart has, however, been touched, and he is now an altered man. He feels his "bump of benevolence" rapidly enlarging; and, besides consenting to the marriage of the young couple, and advancing the cow-boy to the position of his foreman, proposes himself for the widow, who gladly accepts his offer. The transitions of feeling were admirably indicated by Mr. Craven, who has not only thereby secured the success of his drama, but established himself as an actor, of whom the public will hope to see and hear more.

HAYMARKET.—On Monday considerable interest was excited by the appearance of a new foreign actress, and the production of a drama adapted to the English stage by Mrs. F. A. Kemble. Unfortunately for both ladies, the play of 'Mademoiselle de Belle Isle' has been frequently placed on our boards, and, under different titles, has proved equally unpopular. Whether as 'A Night at Brussels,' with Mrs. Stirling as the heroine, or 'The Duke's Wager,' with Mrs. Charles Kean; or whether with its original name, and in its original language, the principal rôle being performed by Mlle. Plessis or Madame Rachel, there is a blot in the story, which

has always repelled the British public. Mrs. Kemble has endeavoured to remedy this defect by converting the mistress of the Duke de Bourbon into the wife of the Duke de Richelieu, and thus repeating the action of Shakespeare's *Helena* in 'All's Well that Ends Well'; but we doubt much whether this expedient will save the play. Of Mlle. Beatrice Lucchesini we can speak favourably. The lady has a fine Italian countenance, a noble person, a graceful manner, a soft and gentle voice, and displays considerable emotion in her elocution. Her accent, though decidedly foreign, is not disagreeable, since in general it only tends to soften her pronunciation. In the first two acts she was quiet and unassuming, and properly so, as she is supposed to be perfectly unconscious of the Duke de Richelieu's wager, and is only troubled by the mysterious doubts of her lover, the *Chevalier d'Autigny* (Mr. W. Farren). When, however, the Duke positively asserts that he has won her wager, she rose into great animation, and gave him the "lie" with startling force. We may here remark that Madame Rachel, in the corresponding passage, gave another reading to "Monsieur le Duc, vous mentez." Instead of overwhelming him with a direct exclamation, she subtilly suppressed her feelings, and said the words quietly with a civil smile—and thereby produced a stronger impression than any violent utterance can accomplish. Mlle. Lucchesini was effective in the last scene, when endeavouring to restrain her lover from committing suicide, as the result of the duel with dice, between himself and the Duke de Richelieu. The distress was well sustained both by herself and Mr. Farren. The part of the Duke was effectively interpreted by Mr. Howe, who made his apology to the lady and the chevalier, with such vigorous sincerity that, if anything could have made the audience forgive him for his former profligacy, the actor's earnestness would have secured a perfect success for the drama. We have only to add, that the play has been placed on the stage with care. The scenery is appropriate, well set, and adequately appointed; the costumes are costly, and the accessories in the best taste. That Mlle. Lucchesini has made a favourable impression we can report; but an English audience will desire to see her in a stronger character, and in a play less amenable to objection than the present.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSPI.—Signor Rossini has accepted the presidency of the Italian Committee for the monument to Guido d'Arezzo. A solemn commission, including Signor Pacini, the veteran composer, has been appointed to proceed to Paris to receive, and attend thence to Sicily, the remains of Bellini, which have been given up by the French government. There is to be a new theatre at Naples, not for music though, which is to be called the Teatro Donizetti.

Our contemporaries, during "the flat season," have, for some years past, admitted simmerings of correspondence and controversy concerning the *Eisteddfod* Meetings of Wales, and their practical value, apart from their interest as illustrations of local self-assertion. It has appeared to us (as the reader may recollect) that one of their best features, of late increasingly developed, has taken the form of what may be called prize travelling scholarships; otherwise, the means afforded to worthy natives of the Principality to study the art of music out of Wales, in some sphere more universal than one in which playing on the triple harp, and singing "Penillion" (the latter, a mere trick of not the slightest artistic value) can pass for accomplishments satisfying national wants and ambitions. This good sign of the times was brought into high relief at the crowded and animated Swansea Meeting of 1863. The sequel, we learn with regret, has not been what was to be expected after a festival awfully so prosperous, and at which every one praised every one so magnificently. We have heard that, perhaps, the most important prize there honestly competed for, and unanimously awarded, is up to this time (a twelvemonth, that is, after it was voted) still a prize on paper only—the winner not having profited by it. Let it be hoped, for the credit of Welsh nationality, that we have been misinformed.

A few musical and dramatic facts are here strung

together of course. Theatre what is by Madame de Musica to produce comedy were it gonist, stage; being term of by this 'Flying royal n' wande besides story of residence is said work, which of this writer exceed music secre must to accom to the way inferior rehear already fair c energiopathie regula clever compo the in offers study. Verdi intend setting admire been his su profouf, it is about ment while, WZ column 8 Canada the M of wh seem our n now a portin would case o our sh tifari shoul from facil it or rai

To M. Q.

together from foreign journals, with a word or two of comment. The new play at the Vaudeville Theatre, 'Le Drac,' by M. Meurice, is taken from what may be called a faery drawing-room drama by Madame Dudevant, forming part of her 'Théâtre de Nohant.'—We are informed by *La Gazette Musicale* that our Limited Opera Company intends to produce a version of M. Gounod's 'Le Médecin' compressed into one act. This is tantamount to destruction of as bright and elegant a piece of broad comedy in music as has lately been written, which, were it given entire in Italian, with a real *buffo* protagonist,—why not Signor Ronconi!—would rule our stage; the proved present humour of our public being taken into account.—Herr Wagner's second term of Court service at Munich should have been by this time inaugurated by his conducting of his 'Flying Dutchman' there for the pleasure of his royal master.—Mr. Halle was to play at the first *Gewandhaus* concert of the Leipzig season.—Dr. Liszt, besides finishing his long-talked-of oratorio on the story of St. Elizabeth—referable to the period of his residence under the Duke of Saxe Weimar's wing,—is said to have all but completed another sacred work, with a title no less serious than 'Jesus Christ.'—Everyone who was present at the Paris Grand Opéra the other day at the "reading" of Meyerbeer's 'L'Africaine' was, we are assured, solemnly bound over not to breathe an opinion, still less to offer an account of the music, "consequences of which," the story is abroad in Paris, that M. Fétis, who has been retained to superintend the production of this posthumous opera by express bequest of its writer (task of no common difficulty), declares it to exceed in merit any of Meyerbeer's five French musical dramas,—an odd comment on the vow of secrecy. The tenor has still to be engaged. It must be felt that this brewing up of an interest to come in any given theatre cannot fail to be accompanied by damage to everything belonging to the time present, and in some sort stopping the way there. Whether the music be superior or inferior, M. Mermet's 'Roland,' which has been rehearsed, withdrawn, tried again, and *vice versa*, already, some half-dozen times, can hardly have a fair chance in a place where the mind and the energies of every one, and through these the sympathies of the outer audience (in France strangely regulated) are devoted to the last work by the cleverest manager of success, among great opera composers that ever drew breath. The history of the intercourse of Meyerbeer with the French stage offers an characteristic and intricate material for a study of art and character as could be found.—Signor Verdi, we are assured, is to come to Paris to superintend the production there of his 'La Forza del Destino.' This has been described to us as a heavy setting of a horrible story, and by those who admire Signor Verdi generally more than we have been ever able to do.—M. Offenbach, who gained his success by his sparkling trifles showered out in profusion at "Les Bouffes Parisiens," has broken off, it is said, all connexion with that theatre, and is about to give a new three-act opera, 'L'Enlèvement d'Hélène,' to the *Variétés*. His vogue, meanwhile, at Vienna appears to be on the increase.

## MISCELLANEA

*White Fish.*—Will you allow me, through your columns, to draw the attention of the Acclimatization Society to the celebrated "white fish" of the Canadian lakes, especially of Lake Michigan and the Manitou Islands?—the acknowledged excellence of which fish, with its northern habitat, would seem to point it out as a most valuable addition to our northern lakes of Cumberland and Scotland, now almost valueless; whilst the difficulty of transporting the *ova* from the Canadian lakes to England would be much less than that experienced in the case of bringing the Silurus from the Argisch to our shores. There is no good reason why the multifarious lakes of Great Britain, including Ireland, should not become reservoirs of valuable fishes, from whence marketable supplies might be derived, facilitated as the transit would be by either steamer or railroad.

C. W. D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—G. J. H.—F. B. T.—J. G. P.—M. Q.—Javanese—L. M.—W. M. B.—A. H. H.—received.

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